

# 1999 & 2001 BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RISKS of ERIE COUNTY ADULTS

A Report of Data Collected During 1999 & 2001 for the  
Erie County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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# INTRODUCTION

This report presents data collected from September 1999 and 2001 as part of the Erie County Health Status Indicator Project. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was used to collect data. The purpose of the BRFSS is to provide data for planning health promotion and disease prevention programs. The BRFSS collects data on knowledge, attitudes and behaviors which are related to health risks contributing to the leading causes of death.

The Erie County BRFSS consisted of telephone interviews of telephone numbers randomly chosen by trained interviewers from the 1999 and 2001 Dickman Criss Cross compact disc to determine the households surveyed; and within each contacted household, the respondent was selected randomly from all adults aged 18 and older who reside in the household. The sample was separated by census tract and a proportionate number was sampled in each area based on population.

This report summarizes data from the 1228 and 1226 respondents from the 1999 and 2001 surveys. Moore Research Services, Inc. conducted the interviewing. The data were analyzed by the Health Status Indicator Project of the Health Care Cost Summit and the Erie County Department of Health.

## USE OF REPORT

The BRFSS was adapted to collect data in Erie County, Pennsylvania and provide a source of data for key modifiable risks to health. Data from this report are useful for identifying target groups for health promotion and disease prevention programs. A comparison of behavioral risks by population subgroups shows which groups are most in need of health promotion and disease prevention programs. BRFSS data can be used to monitor progress in meeting some of the Year 2000 and 2010 national health objectives.

**The CDC (Centers for Disease Control) cautions that percentages based on denominators of fewer than 50 respondents are statistically unreliable.**

## METHODS

Numbers shown in the tables and figures are the actual numbers of respondents. A description of the sample, response rates, and methodological issues is contained in Appendix A. A copy of the questions used in the 2001 questionnaire is included in Appendix B.

This report was prepared by the Health Status Indicator Project of the Health Care Cost Summit and the Erie County Department of Health. Comments and suggestions on the content and format of the report are welcome. Additional statistics not contained in the report are available upon request. Please direct all comments, questions, and requests for data to the following:

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This report and many other health statistics are on the Erie County Department of Health's website at <http://www.ecdh.org> and the Pennsylvania Department of Health website at [www.health.state.pa.us/hpa/Stats/stat\\_res.htm](http://www.health.state.pa.us/hpa/Stats/stat_res.htm).

# TABLE of CONTENTS

	Page
List of Tables .....	2
List of Figures .....	3
Survey Highlights:	
Health Status .....	4
Health Care Access .....	6
Hypertension Awareness .....	8
Cholesterol Awareness .....	10
Diabetes .....	12
Injury Control .....	14
Tobacco Use .....	16
Alcohol Consumption .....	18
Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening .....	20
Women's Health - Pap Tests .....	24
Immunization .....	26
Colorectal Cancer Screening .....	28
HIV/AIDS .....	30
Smokeless Tobacco Use .....	32
Weight Control .....	34
Cardiovascular Disease.....	36
Men's Health - Prostate Cancer Screening.....	38
Exercise.....	40
Quality of Life.....	42
Appendix A: Technical Notes .....	45
Appendix B: Additional Sampling Questions .....	50
Appendix C: 2001 Erie County BRFSS Survey Questionnaire .....	51

# LIST of TABLES

	Page
<b>Table 1</b> Health Status, Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 .....	5
<b>Table 2</b> Health Care Access, Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 .....	7
<b>Table 3</b> Hypertension Awareness, Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 .....	9
<b>Table 4</b> Cholesterol Awareness, Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 .....	11
<b>Table 5</b> Diabetes, Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001.....	13
<b>Table 6</b> Injury Control, Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 .....	15
<b>Table 7</b> Tobacco Use, Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 .....	17
<b>Table 8</b> Alcohol Consumption, Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 .....	19
<b>Table 9</b> Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening, Erie County Women Age 40+, 1999 & 2001.....	22
<b>Table 10</b> Women's Health-Pap Tests, Erie County Adult Women, 1999 & 2001.....	25
<b>Table 11</b> Immunization, Erie County Adults 65+, 1999 & 2001 .....	27
<b>Table 12</b> Colorectal Cancer, Erie County Adults 50+, 1999 & 2001 .....	29
<b>Table 13</b> HIV/AIDS, Erie County Adults 18-64, 1999 & 2001 .....	31
<b>Table 14</b> Smokeless Tobacco Use, Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 .....	33
<b>Table 15</b> Weight Control, Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 .....	35
<b>Table 16</b> Cardiovascular Disease, Erie County Adults, 2001.....	37
<b>Table 17</b> Men's Health - Prostate Cancer Screening, Erie County Males, 50+, 2001.....	39
<b>Table 18</b> Exercise - Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001.....	41
<b>Table 19A</b> Quality of Life - Erie County Adults, 2001.....	43
<b>Table 19B</b> Quality of Life - Erie County Adults, 2001.....	44

# LIST of FIGURES

	Page
HEALTH STATUS - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 1A</b> Physical Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month .....	5
<b>Figure 1B</b> Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in Past Month .....	5
HEALTH CARE ACCESS - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 2A</b> Percent of Persons With No Health Insurance, Adults 18-64 .....	7
<b>Figure 2B</b> Percent of Persons Who Couldn't Afford Doctor in Past Year .....	7
HYPERTENSION AWARENESS - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 3A</b> Percent of Persons Told Blood Pressure was High, By Race .....	9
<b>Figure 3B</b> Percent of Persons Who Had Blood Pressure Checked in Past 2 Years, By Race .....	9
CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 4A</b> Cholesterol Checked in Past Five Years .....	11
<b>Figure 4B</b> Ever Told Cholesterol Was High .....	11
DIABETES - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 5A</b> Percent of Persons Ever Told Had Diabetes .....	13
<b>Figure 5B</b> Percent of Persons Currently Taking Insulin .....	13
INJURY CONTROL - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 6A</b> Percent of Persons Who Use Child Safety Seat .....	15
<b>Figure 6B</b> Percent of Persons Who Always Use Seat Belt .....	15
TOBACCO USE - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 7A</b> Current Smokers, Percent by Age .....	17
<b>Figure 7B</b> Percent of Persons Who Quit Smoking at Least 1 Day in Past Year .....	17
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 8A</b> Binge Drinking .....	19
<b>Figure 8B</b> Drinking and Driving .....	19
WOMEN'S HEALTH - BREAST CANCER SCREENING - ERIE COUNTY WOMEN 40 & OLDER, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 9A</b> Percent of Women Who Ever Had a Clinical Breast Exam .....	23
<b>Figure 9B</b> Percent of Women Who Had Clinical Breast Exam in Past Year .....	23
<b>Figure 9C</b> Percent of Women Who Had a Mammogram in Past Year .....	23
<b>Figure 9D</b> Age 50+ and Had Both Breast Exam and Mammogram in Past Two Years .....	23
WOMEN'S HEALTH - PAP TESTS - ERIE COUNTY WOMEN, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 10A</b> Percent of Women Who Ever Had a Pap Test .....	25
<b>Figure 10B</b> Percent of Women Who Had Pap Test in Past Three Years .....	25
IMMUNIZATION - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS AGE 65 AND OLDER, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 11A</b> Percent of Persons Who Had Flu Shot in Past Year .....	27
<b>Figure 11B</b> Percent of Persons Who Ever Had Pneumonia Vaccine .....	27
COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS AGE 50 AND OLDER, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 12A</b> Percent of Persons Who Ever Had Proctoscopic Exam .....	29
<b>Figure 12B</b> Percent of Persons Who Had Blood Stool Test in Past Two Years .....	29
HIV/AIDS - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS AGE 18 TO 64, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 13A</b> Percent of Persons Who Ever Tested for HIV .....	31
<b>Figure 13B</b> Percent Changed Sexual Behavior in Past Twelve Months .....	31
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 14A</b> Percent of Smokeless Tobacco Use .....	33
WEIGHT CONTROL - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 15A</b> Percent Overweight, Old Standard .....	35
<b>Figure 15B</b> Percent Overweight, New Standard .....	35
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 2001	
<b>Figure 16A</b> Percent of Persons told they had Heart Attack.....	37
<b>Figure 16B</b> Percent of Persons told they had a Stroke.....	37
MEN'S HEALTH - PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING - ERIE COUNTY MALES AGE 50 AND OLDER, 2001	
<b>Figure 17A</b> Percent of Men who ever had PSA Blood Test.....	39
<b>Figure 17B</b> Percent of Men who ever had Rectal Exam.....	39
EXERCISE - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 1999 & 201	
<b>Figure 18</b> Percent of Persons who participated in physical activities or exercise during the past month.....	41
QUALITY OF LIFE - ERIE COUNTY ADULTS, 2001	
<b>Figure 19A</b> Percent of Persons Whose Activities were Limited Because of Impairment or Health Problems.....	43
<b>Figure 19B</b> Percent of Persons Who Need Help with Personal Care Needs Due to Impairment or Health Problems.....	43
<b>Figure 19C</b> Percent of Persons Whose Travel is Limited.....	44
<b>Figure 19D</b> Percent of Persons Who Need Help with Routine Chores.....	44

# HEALTH STATUS

## **How would you say your general health is?**

- 17 percent of Erie County adults reported their general health as "fair" or "poor" in 1999 compared to 15 percent in 2001.
- Percentages of "fair" or "poor" health were significantly higher for older adults than for younger adults in 1999 and 2001.
- Adults with a high school education or less had significantly higher percentages of "poor" or "fair" health compared to adults of higher educational status, especially college graduates.
- Significant differences in the percentages of "fair" or "poor" health were found for income levels. 23 percent of adults earning <\$35,000 in 1999 and 2001 reported "fair" or "poor" health compared to adults earning ≥\$35,000, with 10 percent in 1999 and 7 percent in 2001.
- Black non-Hispanic adults reported significantly higher percentages of "fair" or "poor" health than white non-Hispanic adults did in 1999 and 2001.

## **In the past month, how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?**

- 36 percent of Erie County adults in 1999 and 33 percent in 2001 indicated that their physical health was not good at least one day in the previous month.
- Significantly more females than males said their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month for both 1999 and 2001.
- From 1999 to 2001, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of female adults who said their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month.
- There was a significant increase between 1999 and 2001 in the percentage of adults aged 30-44 who said their physical health was not good at least one day in the previous month.
- In 2001, a significantly higher percentage of adults with a high school education or less, of 34 percent, said their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month, compared to those adults with a college education, who reported 25 percent. There were no significant differences in 1999.
- A significantly higher percentage of adults with incomes <\$20,000 said their physical health was not good at least one day in the past month, compared to adults earning ≥\$35,000 in 1999 and 2001.

## **In the past month, how many days was your mental health not good?**

- In the 2001 survey, there was a significant increase to 36 percent of Erie County adults, compared to 31 percent in 1999, who indicated that there was at least one day in the past month when their mental health was not good.
- Females were significantly more likely than males to experience poor mental health in both 1999 and 2001. Both males and females reported a slight increase in poor mental health from 1999 to 2001.
- Of the youngest adults, those aged 18-29, 44 percent in 2001 and 51 percent in 1999 experienced at least one day of poor mental health – significantly higher than the percentages for all other, older age groups.

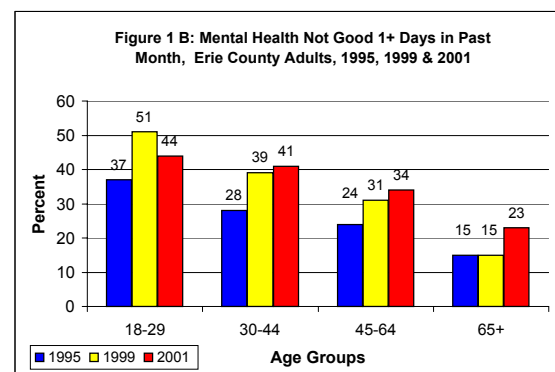
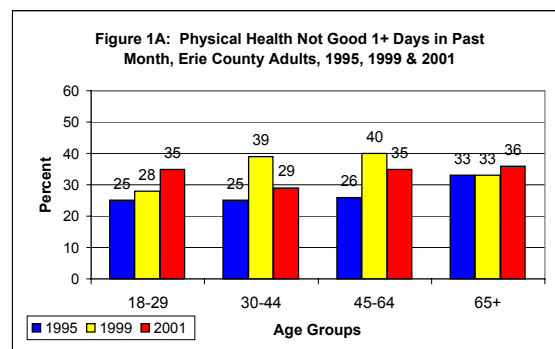


# HEALTH STATUS

**Table 1 - Health Status**  
**Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				*	1999				2001				*
	Fair or Poor				Physical health not good 1+ days in past month					Physical health not good 1+ days in past month								
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI		Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Adults	1225	213	17%	2%	1221	182	15%	2%		1217	436	36%	3%	1190	397	33%	3%	
Male	605	95	16%	3%	600	79	13%	3%		603	183	30%	4%	589	183	31%	5%	
Female	620	118	19%	3%	621	103	17%	3%		614	253	41%	5%	601	214	36%	5%	
Age:																		
18-29	164	7	4%	3%	181	15	8%	4%		164	46	28%	8%	175	61	35%	9%	
30-44	297	32	11%	4%	360	21	6%	2%		296	115	39%	7%	358	104	29%	6% *	
45-64	403	89	22%	5%	456	83	18%	4%		402	160	40%	6%	451	158	35%	5%	
65+	355	85	24%	5%	213	60	28%	7%		349	115	33%	6%	196	71	36%	8%	
Education:																		
< High School	126	38	30%	10%	105	34	32%	11%		125	45	36%	11%	93	41	44%	13%	
High School	538	101	19%	4%	518	83	16%	3%		534	188	35%	5%	506	164	32%	5%	
Some College	313	45	14%	4%	280	49	18%	5%		313	130	42%	7%	275	113	41%	8%	
College	236	24	10%	4%	309	16	5%	3%		234	70	30%	7%	307	77	25%	6%	
Income:																		
<\$10,000	58	20	34%	15%	33	8	24%	17%		58	28	48%	18%	30	12	40%	23%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	229	61	27%	7%	125	41	33%	10%		227	95	42%	8%	120	56	47%	12%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	337	60	18%	5%	349	69	20%	5%		335	123	37%	6%	340	126	37%	6%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	233	28	12%	4%	215	17	8%	4%		235	78	33%	7%	214	67	31%	7%	
\$50,000+	215	17	8%	4%	266	15	6%	3%		215	70	33%	8%	266	72	27%	6%	
Race:																		
White, non-Hispanic	1131	188	17%	2%	1125	161	14%	2%		1123	394	35%	3%	1101	364	33%	3%	
Black, non-Hispanic	63	20	32%	14%	58	15	26%	13%		63	29	46%	17%	55	22	40%	17%	

	1999				2001				
	Mental health not good 1+ days in past month								
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	*
All Adults	1214	373	31%	3%	1200	428	36%	3%	*
Male	601	159	26%	4%	592	176	30%	4%	
Female	613	214	35%	5%	608	252	41%	5%	
Age:									
18-29	162	82	51%	11%	176	78	44%	10%	
30-44	296	114	39%	7%	354	144	41%	7%	
45-64	401	126	31%	5%	453	156	34%	5%	
65+	349	51	15%	4%	206	47	23%	7%	*
Education:									
< High School	124	28	23%	8%	100	34	34%	11%	
High School	534	150	28%	4%	512	165	32%	5%	
Some College	308	108	35%	7%	274	117	43%	8%	
College	236	84	36%	8%	305	109	36%	7%	
Income:									
<\$10,000	58	24	41%	17%	32	11	34%	20%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	224	70	31%	7%	122	43	35%	11%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	335	100	30%	6%	342	128	37%	6%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	232	70	30%	7%	212	78	37%	8%	
\$50,000+	215	71	33%	8%	266	105	39%	8%	
Race:									
White, non-Hispanic	1120	339	30%	3%	1111	400	36%	4%	*
Black, non-Hispanic	63	23	37%	15%	54	19	35%	16%	



\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

Mental health is defined as stress, depression and problems with emotions.

Physical health is defined as illness and injury.

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

# HEALTH CARE ACCESS

## **Age 18-64 and have any kind of health care coverage?**

- 9 percent of Erie County adults aged 18-64 said they did not have health insurance in 1999 compared to 11 percent in 2001.
- Significantly more young adults aged 18-29 reported having no health insurance, 18 percent in 1999 and 30 percent in 2001, compared to older adults aged 45-64 who reported only 4 percent in 1999 and 6 percent in 2001.
- There was a significant increase of people reporting no health insurance from 1999 to 2001 in the 18-29 year old age group.
- Adults aged 18-64 with less than a high school education reported a significantly higher percentage of no health care coverage, with 19 percent in 2001, compared to adults with a college education who reported 6 percent.
- 27% of adults aged 18-64 with incomes <\$20,000 were significantly more likely to have no health insurance as compared to 9% of adults with incomes ≥\$20,000.
- There was a significant increase of adults with no health insurance in adults with incomes <\$10,000 and incomes between \$20,000 to \$34,999.
- No significant differences were found by race in adults with no health insurance.

## **How long since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?**

- 75 percent of adults in 1999 and 76 percent in 2001 responded that they had a routine checkup in the past 12 months.
- In 2001, females were significantly more likely than males to have had a routine checkup, with 80 percent versus 71 percent.
- Younger adults aged 18-29 were significantly less likely than older age groups to have had a routine checkup in the past year, with 69 percent in 1999 and 65% in 2001. The most significant difference was in the oldest age group, 65+ years of age, who reported that 87 percent in 1999 and 89 percent in 2001 had a routine checkup in the past year.
- In 2001 and 1999, black non-Hispanics were slightly more likely to have had a routine checkup in the past year than white non-Hispanics, but not significantly so.

## **Did you need to see a doctor in the past year, but could not because of cost?**

- 8 percent in 1999 and 7 percent in 2001 said that cost prohibited them from seeing a doctor in the past year.
- Adults aged 18-29 had significantly higher percentages that could not afford to see a doctor compared to those aged 65 and over.
- 12 percent of adults in 2001 with less than a high school diploma could not afford to see a doctor – significantly higher than the 5 percent of college graduates.
- 14 percent of adults in 1999 and 9 percent of adults in 2001 earning <\$10,000 could not afford to see a doctor compared to 4 percent in 2001 and 0 percent in 1999 in the >\$50,000 income group.
- There was a significant decrease between 1999 and 2001 of black, non-Hispanic adults who could not afford to see a doctor, from 19 percent in 1999 to 5 percent in 2001.
- Black non-Hispanics were significantly more likely than white non-Hispanics to be unable to afford to see a doctor in 1999 but not in 2001.

# HEALTH CARE ACCESS

**Table 2 - Health Care Access**  
**Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				1999				2001			
	No Health Insurance - Age 18-64								Had routine check-up in past year							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	865	81	9%	2%	999	111	11%	2%	1203	902	75%	5%	1194	907	76%	5%
Male	437	41	9%	3%	499	63	13%	3%	598	413	69%	7%	583	416	71%	7%
Female	428	40	9%	3%	500	48	10%	3%	605	489	81%	7%	611	491	80%	7%
Age:																
18-29	162	29	18%	7%	179	53	30%	8% *	160	111	69%	13%	176	115	65%	12%
30-44	298	34	11%	4%	361	31	9%	3%	287	165	57%	9%	351	232	66%	9%
45-64	405	18	4%	2%	459	27	6%	2%	398	316	79%	9%	444	361	81%	8%
65+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	353	307	87%	10%	212	189	89%	13%
Education:																
< High School	56	5	9%	8%	62	12	19%	11%	127	103	81%	16%	104	86	83%	17%
High School	374	40	11%	3%	417	49	12%	3%	526	406	77%	8%	510	383	75%	8%
Some College	235	25	11%	4%	236	32	14%	5%	308	227	74%	10%	273	212	78%	10%
College	194	11	6%	3%	277	17	6%	3%	232	157	68%	11%	299	218	73%	10%
Income:																
<\$10,000	35	2	6%	8%	25	7	28%	21% *	56	42	75%	23%	31	27	87%	33%
\$10,000-\$19,999	115	33	29%	10%	68	18	26%	12%	226	179	79%	12%	123	96	78%	16%
\$20,000-\$34,999	217	21	10%	4%	264	46	17%	5% *	330	260	79%	10%	339	238	70%	9%
\$35,000-\$49,999	212	10	5%	3%	204	8	4%	3%	229	145	63%	10%	211	167	79%	12% *
\$50,000+	201	6	3%	2%	253	12	5%	3%	215	151	70%	11%	262	204	78%	11%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	787	69	9%	2%	922	100	11%	2%	1111	827	74%	5%	1103	835	76%	5%
Black, non-Hispanic	50	8	16%	11%	48	7	15%	11%	62	53	85%	23%	53	42	79%	24%

	1999				2001			
	Couldn't afford doctor in past year							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	1217	96	8%	2%	1223	89	7%	2%
Male	602	49	8%	2%	602	38	6%	2%
Female	615	47	8%	2%	621	51	8%	2%
Age:								
18-29	163	18	11%	5%	181	34	19%	6%
30-44	296	30	10%	4%	359	21	6%	3%
45-64	401	38	9%	3%	458	27	6%	2%
65+	351	9	3%	2%	213	6	3%	2%
Education:								
< High School	127	11	9%	5%	107	13	12%	7%
High School	532	43	8%	2%	519	31	6%	2%
Some College	310	27	9%	3%	280	28	10%	4%
College	236	14	6%	3%	308	16	5%	3%
Income:								
<\$10,000	57	8	14%	10%	32	3	9%	11%
\$10,000-\$19,999	226	40	18%	5%	126	14	11%	6%
\$20,000-\$34,999	333	30	9%	3%	348	34	10%	3%
\$35,000-\$49,999	233	13	6%	3%	216	12	6%	3%
\$50,000+	215	1	0%	1%	267	11	4%	2%
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	1125	76	7%	2%	1128	82	7%	2%
Black, non-Hispanic	62	12	19%	11%	58	3	5%	6% *

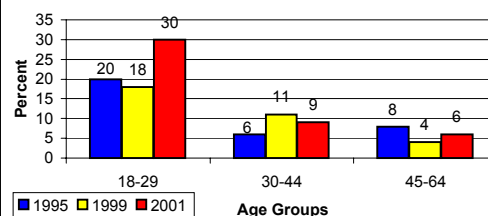
\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

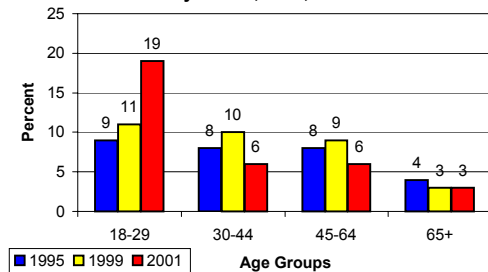
When N < 50, data is reported but unreliable.

N/A = Not applicable

**Figure 2A: Percent of Persons With No Health Insurance of Erie County Adults 18 to 64, 1995, 1999 & 2001**



**Figure 2B: Percent of Persons who Couldn't Afford Doctor in Past Year Erie County Adults, 1995, 1999 & 2001**



# HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

## **Were you ever told that your blood pressure was high?**

- “Yes” replied 32 percent of Erie County residents aged 18 and older in 1999 compared to 31 percent in 2001.
- Although not significant, females were more likely than males to be told they have high blood pressure.
- 48 percent of adults aged 65+ had been told that their blood pressure was high in 1999 and 57 percent in 2001. This was significantly higher than for any other age group. Of the youngest adults, aged 18 to 29, only 9 percent in 1999 and 13 percent in 2001 said they had ever been told that their blood pressure was high.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma had a significantly higher percentage of those who had been told that they had high blood pressure than any other higher educated group, with reports of 50 percent in 1999 and 49 percent in 2001. There was a significant increase from 1999 to 2001 in those with a college education, from 20 percent to 30 percent.
- A significantly higher percentage of adults with an income of <\$20,000, 38 percent in 1999 and 41 percent in 2001, indicated that they had ever been told that they had high blood pressure, compared to the adults with incomes of >\$20,000. Only 22 percent in 1999 with incomes of >\$50,000 or more and 23 percent in 2001 said they had ever been told that they had high blood pressure.
- Black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to have been told they have high blood pressure than the white non-Hispanic adults in 2001, but not in 1999. There was an increase in black non-Hispanic adults who have been told their blood pressure was high, from 39 percent in 1995 to 45 percent in 1999.

## **Have you had your blood pressure checked within the past two years?**

- 96 percent of Erie County adults in 1999 and 95 percent in 2001 reported that they had their blood pressure checked in the past two years.
- Although not significant in 2001, females were more likely than males to have had their blood pressure checked in the past two years.
- In 2001, significantly more older adults aged 65+, at 99 percent, have had their blood pressure checked in the past two years, compared to 92 percent of adults aged 18-29.
- In 2001, significantly less adults earning \$10,000 to \$49,999, at 93 percent, have had their blood pressure checked in the past two years, compared to 100 percent of adults earning less than \$10,000 and 98 percent of adults earning \$50,000+.
- No significant increases or differences between groups were found by education level or race in adults having had their blood pressure checked within the past two years in 1999 and 2001.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

15.13 Increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of adults who have had their blood pressure measured within the preceding two years and can state whether their blood pressure was normal or high.

# HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

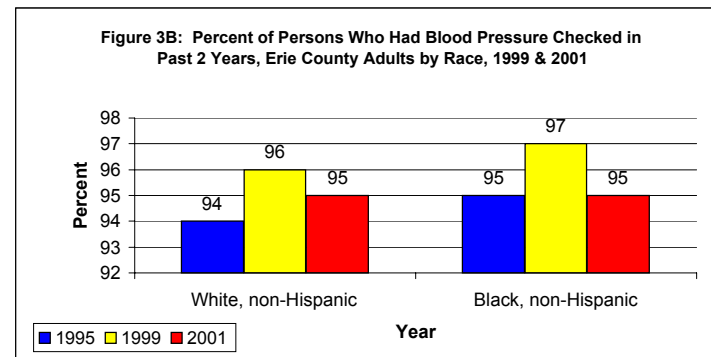
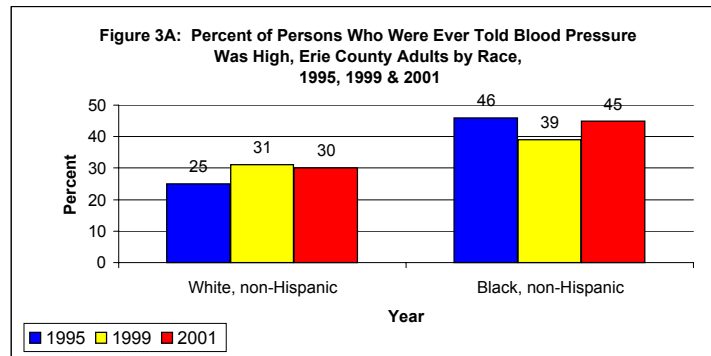
**Table 3 - Hypertension Awareness**  
**Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				1999				2001					
	Ever told blood pressure was high								BP checked in last two years									
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	*	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	*
All Adults	1210	385	32%	3%	1222	382	31%	3%		1214	1164	96%	6%	1211	1154	95%	5%	
Male	603	175	29%	4%	602	177	29%	4%		598	564	94%	8%	597	562	94%	8%	
Female	617	210	34%	5%	620	205	33%	5%		616	600	97%	8%	614	592	96%	8%	
Age:																		
18-29	163	15	9%	5%	181	24	13%	5%		159	153	96%	15%	176	162	92%	14%	
30-44	295	46	16%	5%	361	60	17%	4%		294	272	93%	11%	359	337	94%	10%	
45-64	403	153	38%	6%	455	172	38%	6%		402	389	97%	10%	452	434	96%	9%	
65+	353	170	48%	7%	214	121	57%	10%		354	346	98%	10%	213	210	99%	13%	
Education:																		
< High School	127	63	50%	12%	107	52	49%	13%		126	121	96%	17%	105	101	96%	19%	
High School	534	168	31%	5%	517	147	28%	5%		531	508	96%	8%	514	486	95%	8%	
Some College	311	102	33%	6%	280	86	31%	6%		312	299	96%	11%	277	264	95%	11%	
College	236	47	20%	6%	309	92	30%	6% *		234	225	96%	13%	306	295	96%	11%	
Income:																		
<\$10,000	57	19	33%	15%	33	14	42%	22%		58	55	95%	25%	32	32	100%	35%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	227	90	40%	8%	126	51	40%	11%		225	211	94%	13%	125	119	95%	17%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	336	123	37%	6%	346	120	35%	6%		335	319	95%	10%	345	321	93%	10%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	235	59	25%	6%	216	60	28%	7%		231	222	96%	13%	216	204	94%	13%	
\$50,000+	214	48	22%	6%	267	62	23%	6%		214	210	98%	13%	265	261	98%	12%	
Race:																		
White, non-Hispanic	1127	353	31%	3%	1126	340	30%	3%		1122	1074	96%	6%	1117	1065	95%	6%	
Black, non-Hispanic	62	24	39%	15%	58	26	45%	17%		62	60	97%	24%	57	54	95%	25%	

\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

When N <50, data is reported but unreliable.



# CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

## **Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?**

- 83 percent of Erie County adults responded “Yes” in both 1999 and 2001.
- There was no significant difference between male and female adults in 2001, with males reporting 82 percent and females 84 percent as having had their blood cholesterol checked.
- Of young adults aged 18-29, only 55 percent in 1999 and 56 percent in 2001 said that they had ever had their blood cholesterol checked. This was significantly lower than any of the other, older age groups. As age increased, so did the percentage of adults who ever had their blood cholesterol checked.
- In 2001, a higher percentage was reported as having had their blood cholesterol checked for college graduates, with 86 percent, than all other educational levels, but not significantly higher.
- In 2001, white non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to have had their cholesterol checked, at 84 percent, than black non-Hispanic adults were, at 77 percent.
- A significantly lower percentage of 77 percent of adults earning \$20,000 to \$34,999 reported that they have had their blood cholesterol checked compared to all other income levels.

## **How long has it been since your blood cholesterol was checked?**

- 78 percent of Erie County adults in 1999 and 79 percent in 2001 said that they had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years.
- Of adults aged 18-29, only 51 percent in 1999 and 48 percent in 2001 had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years, a significantly lower percentage than all other age groups. Percentages increased in the higher age groups, with adults aged 65+ reporting 91 percent in 1999 and 92 percent in 2001 as having had their cholesterol checked in the past 5 years.
- In 2001, percentages increased with higher educational levels, with adults with less than a high school education reporting 75 percent and college graduates reporting 82 percent, but not significantly so.
- In 2001, adults earning \$20,000 to \$34,999 reported the lowest percentage of adults, at 72 percent, who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years compared to all other income levels.

## **Were you ever told your blood cholesterol was high?**

- 27 percent of Erie County adults in both 1999 and 2001 had ever been told by a medical professional that their blood cholesterol was high.
- The percentage of adults who were told their blood cholesterol was high significantly increased with each age group in 1999 and 2001. Only 6 percent of adults aged 18-29 reported they had been told their blood cholesterol was high compared to 38 percent of adults aged 65+.
- In 2001, a significantly lower percentage of college adults reported they had been told their blood cholesterol was high compared to adults with a less than high school education. No significant differences between these two groups were found in 1999.
- In 2001, there was a significant decrease with each income group, with the <\$10,000 income group reporting the highest percentage of adults who had been told their cholesterol was high. In 1999, percentages fluctuated among different income groups, with no significant differences.
- In 2001, black non-Hispanic adults, at 11 percent, were significantly less likely to have been told their blood cholesterol was high than white non-Hispanic adults were at 28 percent.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

15.14 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding five years.

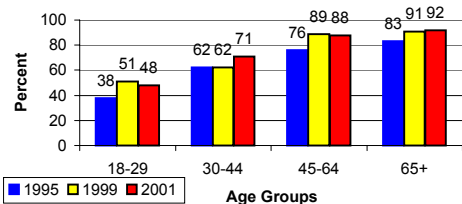
# CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

**Table 4 - Cholesterol Awareness**  
**Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

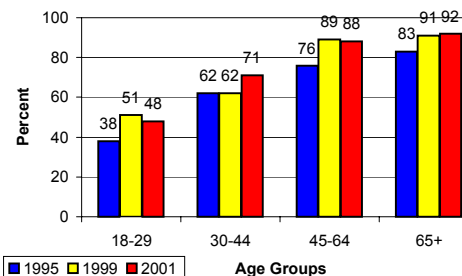
	1999				2001					1999				2001				
	Ever had cholesterol checked?									Cholesterol checked in past 5 years?								
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	*	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	*
All Adults	1147	957	83%	5%	1124	938	83%	5%		1147	899	78%	5%	1124	887	79%	5%	
Male	571	473	83%	7%	553	456	82%	8%		571	444	78%	7%	553	434	78%	7%	
Female	576	484	84%	7%	571	482	84%	8%		576	455	79%	7%	571	453	79%	7%	
Age:																		
18-29	141	78	55%	12%	145	81	56%	12%		141	72	51%	12%	145	70	48%	11%	
30-44	285	209	73%	10%	331	254	77%	9%		285	178	62%	9%	331	236	71%	9%	
45-64	391	360	92%	10%	440	405	92%	9%		391	347	89%	9%	440	388	88%	9%	
65+	325	305	94%	11%	198	188	95%	14%		325	297	91%	10%	198	183	92%	13%	
Education:																		
< High School	116	99	85%	17%	101	82	81%	18%		116	97	84%	17%	101	76	75%	17%	
High School	496	398	80%	8%	473	394	83%	8%		496	378	76%	8%	473	371	78%	8%	
Some College	297	253	85%	10%	253	205	81%	11%		297	242	81%	10%	253	198	78%	11%	
College	227	198	87%	12%	288	249	86%	11%		227	173	76%	11%	288	236	82%	10%	
Income:																		
<\$10,000	51	44	86%	25%	28	25	89%	35%		51	42	82%	25%	28	25	89%	35%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	212	171	81%	12%	109	91	83%	17%		212	161	76%	12%	109	84	77%	16%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	310	267	86%	10%	324	251	77%	10%		310	253	82%	10%	324	233	72%	9%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	226	174	77%	11%	207	180	87%	13%		226	163	72%	11%	207	171	83%	12%	
\$50,000+	209	186	89%	13%	247	218	88%	12%		209	171	82%	12%	247	207	84%	11%	
Race:																		
White, non-Hispanic	1064	885	83%	5%	1040	869	84%	6%		1064	829	78%	5%	1040	820	79%	5%	
Black, non-Hispanic	53	46	87%	25%	52	40	77%	24%		53	46	87%	25%	52	39	75%	24%	

	1999				2001			
	Ever told cholesterol was high?							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	1159	311	27%	3%	1193	319	27%	3%
Male	575	148	26%	4%	586	153	26%	4%
Female	584	163	28%	4%	607	166	27%	4%
Age:								
18-29	144	13	9%	5%	172	10	6%	4%
30-44	277	48	17%	5%	348	59	17%	4%
45-64	393	127	32%	6%	451	165	37%	6%
65+	340	121	36%	6%	212	81	38%	8%
Education:								
< High School	115	36	31%	10%	102	34	33%	11%
High School	511	140	27%	5%	508	138	27%	5%
Some College	302	82	27%	6%	269	75	28%	6%
College	221	50	23%	6%	305	70	23%	5%
Income:								
<\$10,000	55	12	22%	12%	33	13	39%	21%
\$10,000-\$19,999	218	66	30%	7%	121	40	33%	10%
\$20,000-\$34,999	316	88	28%	6%	339	83	24%	5%
\$35,000-\$49,999	221	64	29%	7%	213	64	30%	7%
\$50,000+	210	44	21%	6%	257	60	23%	6%
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	1074	291	27%	3%	1101	304	28%	3%
Black, non-Hispanic	56	13	23%	13%	55	6	11%	9%

**Figure 4A: Cholesterol Checked in Past 5 Years Erie County Adults, 1995, 1999 & 2001**



**Figure 4B: Ever Told Cholesterol Was High Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001**



\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N <50, data is reported but unreliable.



# DIABETES

## **Were you ever told you have diabetes?**

- 9 percent of Erie County adults responded “yes” in both 1999 and 2001.
- There were no significant differences between male and female adults who were told they have diabetes in 1999 or 2001.
- The 16 percent in 1999 and 19 percent in 2001 of adults aged 65+ who had ever been told that they have diabetes was significantly higher than for any of the other, younger age groups. The group with the next highest percentage was adults aged 45-64, and the lowest percentage was reported in adults aged 18-29.
- Adults with less than a high school education, at 15 percent in both 1999 and 2001, had significantly higher percentages of adults who had ever been told that they have diabetes, compared to 6 percent in 1999 and 5 percent in 2001 of adults with a college degree. The diabetes prevalence rate generally declined as educational levels increased in both 1999 and 2001.
- In 2001, significantly higher percentages of diabetes prevalence were reported among adults with incomes <\$20,000, with 15 percent for adults with incomes <\$10,000 and 13 percent in adults earning \$10,000-\$19,999, and in adults with incomes above \$50,000 at 6 percent.
- No significant difference was reported by race of adults who have been told they have diabetes.

## **Are you currently taking insulin?**

- Among Erie County adults who have diabetes, 23 percent in 1999 and 27 percent in 2001 were taking insulin.
- Although not significant, in 2001 more males than females, 31 percent versus 24 percent, reported they are currently taking insulin. In 1999, however, slightly more males, 24 percent, reported they are currently taking insulin than females, 21 percent.
- In 2001, as age increased, so did the percentage of adults with diabetes who are taking insulin.
- In 2001, a significantly higher percentage of adults who are currently taking insulin, 47 percent, was reported in the less than high school education group. In 1999, there were no significant differences found among education levels.
- In 2001, a significantly higher percentage of adults earning less than \$35,000 were currently taking insulin than adults earning \$35,000+.
- With 50 percent in 2001, black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to currently take insulin than 26 percent of white non-Hispanic adults.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:**

17.11 Reduce diabetes to...a prevalence of no more than 25 per 1,000 people.

17.11e Reduce diabetes among blacks to a prevalence of no more than 32 per 1,000.



# DIABETES

**Table 5 - Diabetes**  
**Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

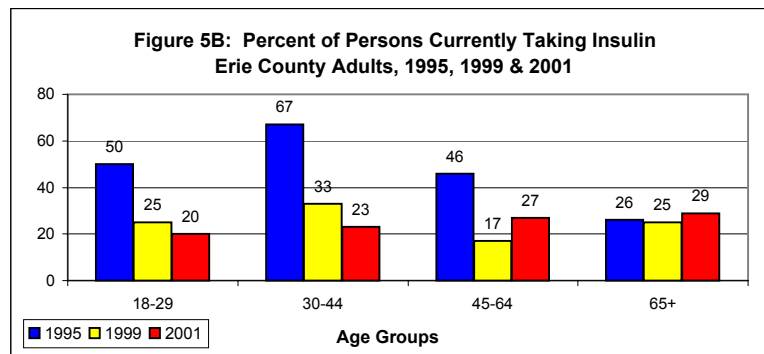
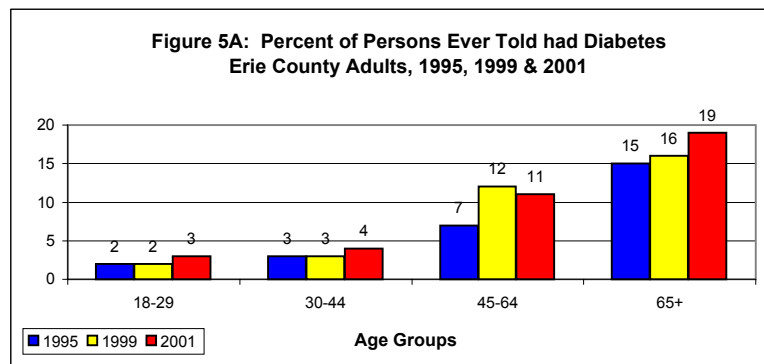
	1999				2001				1999				2001			
	Have you ever been told by doctor that you have diabetes?								Currently taking insulin?							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	1223	116	9%	2%	1223	111	9%	2%	115	26	23%	9%	107	29	27%	10%
Male	606	50	8%	2%	604	46	8%	2%	49	12	24%	14%	45	14	31%	16%
Female	617	66	11%	3%	619	65	11%	3%	66	14	21%	11%	62	15	24%	12%
Age:																
18-29	163	4	2%	2%	181	5	3%	2%	4	1	25%	49%	5	1	20%	39%
30-44	295	9	3%	2%	360	15	4%	2%	9	3	33%	38%	13	3	23%	26%
45-64	405	47	12%	3%	457	51	11%	3%	46	8	17%	12%	51	14	27%	14%
65+	354	56	16%	4%	214	40	19%	6%	56	14	25%	13%	38	11	29%	17%
Education:																
< High School	125	19	15%	7%	106	16	15%	7%	19	4	21%	21%	15	7	47%	35%
High School	537	55	10%	3%	520	54	10%	3%	54	11	20%	12%	53	12	23%	13%
Some College	313	26	8%	3%	279	25	9%	4%	26	7	27%	20%	25	7	28%	21%
College	236	14	6%	3%	309	16	5%	3%	14	4	29%	28%	14	3	21%	24%
Income:																
<\$10,000	58	10	17%	11%	33	5	15%	13%	10	3	30%	34%	5	1	20%	39%
\$10,000-\$19,999	228	35	15%	5%	126	17	13%	6%	35	11	31%	19%	16	6	38%	30%
\$20,000-\$34,999	336	25	7%	3%	348	40	11%	4%	24	4	17%	16%	38	14	37%	19%
\$35,000-\$49,999	233	19	8%	4%	215	16	7%	4%	19	3	16%	18%	15	2	13%	18%
\$50,000+	216	11	5%	3%	267	16	6%	3%	11	3	27%	31%	16	2	13%	17%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	1130	104	9%	2%	1128	101	9%	2%	103	23	22%	9%	97	25	26%	10%
Black, non-Hispanic	63	7	11%	8%	57	4	7%	7%	7	1	14%	28%	4	2	50%	69%

\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

Denominator is persons who have diabetes.

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable.



# INJURY CONTROL

## **How often do you use a safety belt?**

- 75 percent of Erie County adults said they “always” used seat belts in 1999, compared to 78 percent in 2001.
- 81 percent of females in 1999 and 84 percent in 2001 said they "always" used their seat belts. They were significantly more likely than males, with 69 percent in 1999 and 71 percent in 2001, to "always" use their seat belts.
- In 2001, in the percentages of those adults who “always” used seat belts, there were significant differences associated with age - it was lower among those aged 18-29, and education - it was higher among those with college degrees.
- In 1999, white non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to “always” use seat belts than black non-Hispanic adults were. However, in 2001, no significant differences were found.

## **How often does child under age 5 in your household use a car safety seat?**

- 98 percent in 1999 and 100 percent in 2001 of Erie County adults with a child under age 5 in the household responded that they “always” used a child’s car safety seat.
- There were very little differences in the percentages of adults with a child under age 5 who "always" used a child's car safety seat in the categories of sex, age, education, income, and race.

## **How often does child age 5 and older in your household wear a bike helmet?**

- 59 percent in 1999 and 65 percent in 2001 of Erie County adults with a child aged 5-15 in the household responded that child "always" wears a helmet when riding a bicycle.
- The 45-64 age group was significantly less likely to have children who "always" used a bike helmet, at 56 percent, in 2001 than all other age groups.
- Although not significant, the percentage of Erie County adults whose child “always” used a bike helmet consistently increased between 1999 and 2001 in the categories of sex, age (except adults aged 45-64), education and income (except adults earning <\$20,000).
- Although not significant, white non-Hispanic adults were more likely to have children who “always” used a bike helmet. The percentage of black non-Hispanic adults with children who “always” used a bike helmet increased from 1999 to 2001 but was not significant.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

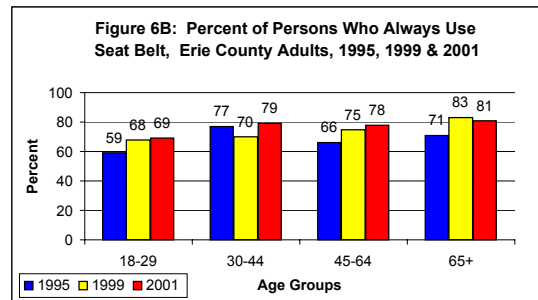
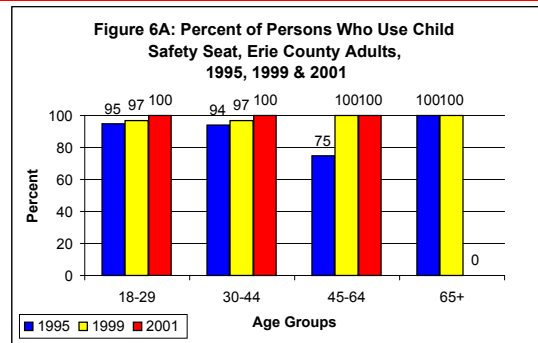
9.12 Increase use of safety belts...to at least 85 percent of motor vehicle occupants.

# INJURY CONTROL

**Table 6 - Injury Control**  
**Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				1999				2001					
	Always uses seat belts↴								Child in car safety seatⓈ									
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	*	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	*
All Adults	1223	920	75%	5%	1218	947	78%	5%		80	78	98%	22%	75	75	100%	23%	
Male	606	421	69%	7%	600	428	71%	7%		38	36	95%	31%	38	38	100%	32%	
Female	617	499	81%	7%	618	519	84%	7%		42	42	100%	30%	37	37	100%	32%	
Age:																		
18-29	164	112	68%	13%	180	125	69%	12%		37	36	97%	32%	34	34	100%	34%	
30-44	297	207	70%	9%	361	285	79%	9%		33	32	97%	34%	35	35	100%	33%	
45-64	405	304	75%	8%	455	355	78%	8%		8	8	100%	69%	6	6	100%	80%	
65+	351	292	83%	10%	212	172	81%	12%		2	2	100%	139%	0	0	0%	0%	
Education:																		
< High School	125	101	81%	16%	107	79	74%	16%		5	5	100%	88%	4	4	100%	98%	
High School	539	387	72%	7%	516	400	78%	8%		33	33	100%	34%	24	24	100%	40%	
Some College	313	233	74%	10%	280	213	76%	10%		18	17	94%	45%	21	21	100%	43%	
College	235	191	81%	12%	307	248	81%	10%		24	23	96%	39%	26	26	100%	38%	
Income:																		
<\$10,000	57	41	72%	22%	33	26	79%	30%		1	1	100%	196%	2	2	100%	139%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	229	169	74%	11%	125	97	78%	15%		10	9	90%	59%	3	3	100%	113%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	336	251	75%	9%	348	271	78%	9%		24	24	100%	40%	25	25	100%	39%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	234	180	77%	11%	216	175	81%	12%		15	15	100%	51%	13	13	100%	54%	
\$50,000+	216	163	75%	12%	265	209	79%	11%		21	20	95%	42%	21	21	100%	43%	
Race:																		
White , non-Hispanic	1129	857	76%	5%	1124	881	78%	5%		69	67	97%	23%	66	66	100%	24%	
Black, non-Hispanic	63	40	63%	20%	57	41	72%	22%		6	6	100%	80%	5	5	100%	88%	

	1999				2001			
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	237	141	59%	10%	279	182	65%	9%
Male	110	62	56%	14%	128	76	59%	13%
Female	127	79	62%	14%	151	106	70%	13%
Age:								
18-29	34	21	62%	26%	43	28	65%	24%
30-44	151	88	58%	12%	174	119	68%	12%
45-64	48	29	60%	22%	59	33	56%	19%
65+	3	3	100%	113%	2	2	100%	139%
Education:								
< High School	10	5	50%	44%	15	10	67%	41%
High School	116	70	60%	14%	118	73	62%	14%
Some College	63	37	59%	19%	64	42	66%	20%
College	48	29	60%	22%	81	56	69%	18%
Income:								
<\$10,000	3	2	67%	92%	3	2	67%	92%
\$10,000-\$19,999	28	17	61%	29%	16	9	56%	37%
\$20,000-\$34,999	53	34	64%	22%	58	40	69%	21%
\$35,000-\$49,999	74	40	54%	17%	65	41	63%	19%
\$50,000+	57	36	63%	21%	84	61	73%	18%
Race:								
White, non-Hispanic	218	131	60%	10%	258	171	66%	10%
Black, non-Hispanic	12	4	33%	33%	14	9	64%	42%



\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

◇Denominator excludes persons who never ride in a car.

⊕Denominator is persons with child under age 5 in household.

★Denominator is persons with child ages 5-15 in household.

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

# TOBACCO USE

## **Do you regularly smoke cigarettes?**

- 24 percent of Erie County adults indicated that they were regularly smoking cigarettes in 1999, compared to 26 percent in 2001.
- Only 12 percent of adults aged 65+ said that they were smokers in 1999 and 14 percent in 2001 – significantly lower than all other age groups. The adults aged 30-44 reported the highest percentage in 1999 with 35 percent, but the youngest adults aged 18-29 reported the highest percentage in 2001 with 45 percent.
- Only 17 percent of adults with a college education indicated they were current smokers in 1999 and 16 percent in 2001 – significantly lower than all other educational levels. Adults with less than a college education reported the highest percentage, 24 percent in 1999, and adults with less than a high school education reported the highest percentage, 40 percent in 2001.
- From 1999 to 2001, there was a significant percentage increase in adults with less than a high school education.
- In 2001, adults with the highest income level of  $\geq \$50,000$  reported the lowest percentage (20 percent) of current smokers among all income groups, significantly lower than adults with an income of less than \$10,000 (38 percent).
- In 2001, black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to currently smoke than white non-Hispanic adults.

## **Are you a former cigarette smoker?**

- 29 percent of Erie County adults in 1999 and 28 percent in 2001 responded that they were former smokers.
- Males at 34 percent in 1999 and 33 percent in 2001, were significantly more likely to be former smokers than females, who reported 24 percent in 1999 and 23 percent in 2001.
- Adults aged 65 years and older were significantly more likely to be former smokers, with 42 percent in 2001, than all other age groups.
- Adults with less than a high school education were more likely to be former smokers than any other educational level, with 36 percent in 1999 and 34 percent in 2001.
- There were no significant differences between income and race categories of former smokers in 1999 and 2001, although white non-Hispanic adults were more likely to be former smokers than black non-Hispanic adults were.

## **Have you quit smoking for at least one day in past year?**

- Among those who were smoking, 50 percent in 1999 and 51 percent in 2001 had quit for at least one day in the past year.
- In 1999, females were significantly more likely than males to quit smoking at least 1 day in the past year. However, although not significant, in 2001 males were more likely to quit smoking at least 1 day in the past year than females.
- In 2001, 55 percent of adults age 65+ had quit smoking for at least one day in the past year, compared to 61 percent of adults aged 18-29, 49 percent in of adults aged 30-44, and 44 percent of adults aged 45-64. No significant differences were found between age groups.
- In both 1999 and 2001, black non-Hispanic adults were more likely to quit smoking for at least one day in the past year than white non-Hispanic adults, but not significant.
- There were no significant differences in the categories of sex, age, education, income levels or race between 1999 and 2001.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:**

- 3.4 Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 15 percent among people aged 18 and older.
- 3.4d Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 18 percent among blacks aged 18 and older.
- 3.6 Increase to at least 50 percent the proportion of cigarette smokers aged 18 and older who stopped smoking cigarettes for at least one day during the preceding year.

# TOBACCO USE

**Table 7 - Tobacco Use**  
**Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				1999				2001			
	Current Smoker								Former Smoker							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	1194	292	24%	3%	1215	317	26%	3%	1186	339	29%	3%	1214	343	28%	3%
Male	590	148	25%	4%	600	159	27%	4%	583	197	34%	5%	599	199	33%	5%
Female	604	144	24%	4%	615	158	26%	4%	603	142	24%	4%	615	144	23%	4%
Age:																
18-29	161	53	33%	9%	180	81	45%	10%	160	22	14%	6%	179	25	14%	5%
30-44	287	100	35%	7%	357	109	31%	6%	286	47	16%	5%	357	80	22%	5%
45-64	396	96	24%	5%	455	95	21%	4%	393	147	37%	6%	455	144	32%	5%
65+	344	42	12%	4%	212	30	14%	5%	341	120	35%	6%	212	88	42%	9%
Education:																
< High School	123	29	24%	9%	106	42	40%	12%	121	43	36%	11%	106	36	34%	11%
High School	526	146	28%	5%	514	147	29%	5%	523	147	28%	5%	513	149	29%	5%
Some College	303	77	25%	6%	278	77	28%	6%	303	87	29%	6%	278	83	30%	6%
College	230	39	17%	5%	308	49	16%	4%	227	59	26%	7%	308	74	24%	5%
Income:																
<\$10,000	57	13	23%	12%	32	12	38%	21%	56	15	27%	14%	32	8	25%	17%
\$10,000-\$19,999	225	63	28%	7%	126	37	29%	9%	224	59	26%	7%	126	45	36%	10%
\$20,000-\$34,999	326	88	27%	6%	346	113	33%	6%	324	94	29%	6%	345	87	25%	5%
\$35,000-\$49,999	227	56	25%	6%	215	49	23%	6%	225	69	31%	7%	215	59	27%	7%
\$50,000+	210	41	20%	6%	267	54	20%	5%	208	68	33%	8%	267	80	30%	7%
Race:																
White , non-Hispanic	1100	268	24%	3%	1129	284	25%	3%	1093	320	29%	3%	1128	326	29%	3%
Black , non-Hispanic	63	16	25%	12%	48	21	44%	19%	63	14	22%	12%	48	9	19%	12%

	1999				2001			
	Quit Smoking at least 1 day in past year★							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	245	123	50%	9%	312	159	51%	8%
Male	124	53	43%	12%	156	82	53%	11%
Female	121	70	58%	14%	156	77	49%	11%
Age:								
18-29	45	25	56%	22%	80	49	61%	17%
30-44	81	38	47%	15%	108	53	49%	13%
45-64	85	38	45%	14%	93	41	44%	13%
65+	33	21	64%	27%	29	16	55%	27%
Education:								
< High School	22	10	45%	28%	42	22	52%	22%
High School	126	61	48%	12%	146	79	54%	12%
Some College	63	33	52%	18%	75	41	55%	17%
College	33	18	55%	25%	47	16	34%	17%
Income:								
<\$10,000	9	6	67%	53%	12	8	67%	46%
\$10,000-\$19,999	49	22	45%	19%	37	20	54%	24%
\$20,000-\$34,999	74	39	53%	17%	110	61	55%	14%
\$35,000-\$49,999	49	18	37%	17%	48	23	48%	20%
\$50,000+	37	21	57%	24%	53	22	42%	17%
Race:								
White , non-Hispanic	226	109	48%	9%	281	140	50%	8%
Black , non-Hispanic	13	9	69%	45%	19	13	68%	37%

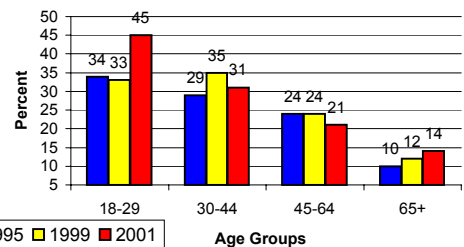
\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1995 and 1999 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

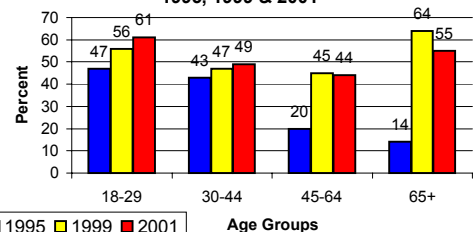
★Denominator is current smokers who smoke every day

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

**Figure 7A: Current Smokers, Percent by Age of Erie County Adults, 1995, 1999 & 2001**



**Figure 7B: Percent of Persons Who Quit Smoking at Least 1 Day in Past Year of Erie County Adults, 1995, 1999 & 2001**



# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

## **In the past month, have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion?**

- In 1999, 15 percent of Erie County adults admitted to binge drinking, defined as having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion, compared to a significant increase to 25 percent in 2001.
- A significantly higher percentage of males admitted to binge drinking than females, 22 percent for males in 1999 and 33 percent in 2001, compared to 8 percent of females in 1999 and 18 percent in 2001.
- 34 percent of young adults aged 18-29 reported binge drinking in 1999 and 48 percent in 2001 – significantly higher than any other age group. Higher percentages were also observed for those aged 45-64, 9 percent in 1999 and 20 percent in 2001. The oldest age group of 65+ reported the lowest percentage of binge drinking, with 3 percent in 1999 and 6 percent in 2001.
- From 1999 to 2001, significant increases were seen in binge drinking in education levels of a high school education or less and a college degree, and in income levels of \$20,000 and higher.
- In 2001, adults earning \$35,000+ were significantly more likely to binge drink at 32 percent than adults earning <\$35,000 at 20 percent.
- In 2001, a significantly higher percentage of white non-Hispanic adults, 26 percent, were binge drinkers compared to white non-Hispanic adults at 15 percent in 1999. No significant differences were found in 1999 or 2001 between the race categories.

## **Have you driven when you've had too much to drink?**

- 3 percent of Erie County adults admitted to drinking and driving in both 1999 and 2001.
- Males were significantly more likely to admit to drinking and driving than females, with 4 percent of males in 1999 and 6 percent in 2001, compared to 2 percent of females in 1999 and 1 percent in 2001.
- In 2001, 5 percent of adults aged 18-29 reported a significantly higher percentage who admitted to drinking and driving as compared to adults aged 65 and older with 0 percent, adults aged 45-64 with 4 percent, and adults aged 30-44 with 4 percent.
- In 1999, adults with a college education reported the highest percentage of adults who admitted to drinking and driving than other educational levels but was not significantly different. In 2001, adults with some college reported the highest percentage of adults who admitted to drinking and driving, but not significantly so.
- No differences were seen among race groups of adults who admitted to drinking and driving in 1999 and 2001.

NOTES: Binge drinking is defined as having had five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the past month.  
Drinking and driving is defined as having driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink.

# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

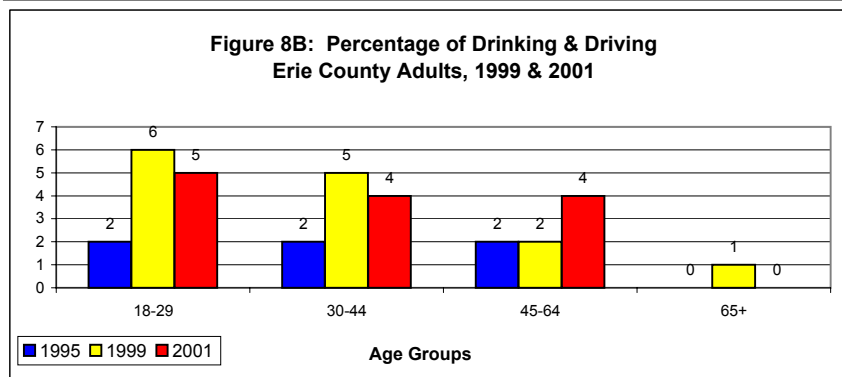
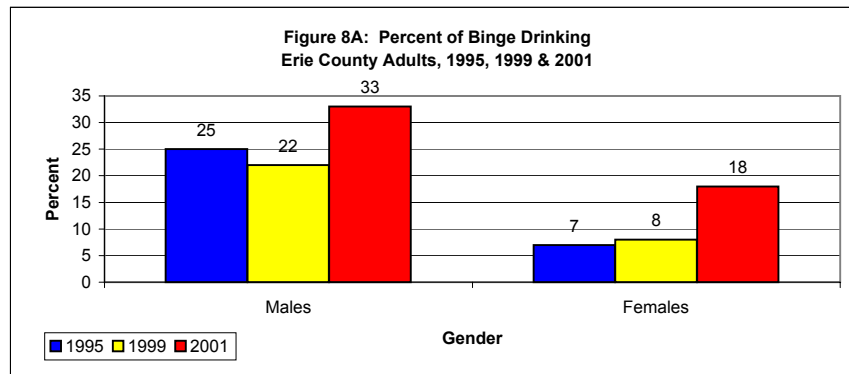
**Table 8 - Alcohol Consumption**  
**Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				*	1999				2001				*
			<u>Binge Drinking</u>									<u>Drinking and Driving</u>						
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI		Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Adults	1213	184	15%	2%	1188	300	25%	3%		1219	37	3%	1%	1192	38	3%	1%	
Male	597	133	22%	4%	586	192	33%	5% *		603	26	4%	2%	588	33	6%	2%	
Female	616	51	8%	2%	602	108	18%	3% *		616	11	2%	1%	604	5	1%	1%	
Age:																		
18-29	163	56	34%	9%	175	84	48%	10%		163	10	6%	4%	174	8	5%	3%	
30-44	296	80	27%	6%	355	118	33%	6%		297	15	5%	3%	355	14	4%	2%	
45-64	401	36	9%	3%	441	86	20%	4% *		401	9	2%	1%	444	16	4%	2%	
65+	347	10	3%	2%	207	12	6%	3%		352	3	1%	1%	208	0	0%	0%	
Education:																		
< High School	125	10	8%	5%	97	20	21%	9% *		127	2	2%	2%	100	2	2%	3%	
High School	532	77	14%	3%	509	136	27%	4% *		536	16	3%	1%	511	16	3%	2%	
Some College	311	60	19%	5%	271	69	25%	6%		311	10	3%	2%	271	12	4%	3%	
College	233	35	15%	5%	303	74	24%	6% *		233	9	4%	3%	301	8	3%	2%	
Income:																		
<\$10,000	56	9	16%	11%	30	3	10%	11%		57	3	5%	6%	30	0	0%	0%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	227	25	11%	4%	120	20	17%	7%		228	3	1%	1%	122	3	2%	3%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	332	46	14%	4%	340	77	23%	5% *		333	10	3%	2%	336	7	2%	2%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	232	50	22%	6%	214	68	32%	8% *		234	12	5%	3%	215	11	5%	3%	
\$50,000+	214	37	17%	6%	262	83	32%	7% *		214	7	3%	2%	259	11	4%	3%	
Race:																		
White, non-Hispanic	1119	171	15%	2%	1102	282	26%	3% *		1125	35	3%	1%	1108	35	3%	1%	
Black, non-Hispanic	63	7	11%	8%	48	12	25%	14%		63	1	2%	3%	47	2	4%	6%	

\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable.



# WOMEN'S HEALTH-BREAST CANCER SCREENING

## **Age 40 and older and ever had a clinical breast exam?**

- 89 percent of Erie County women aged 40+ said they had ever had a clinical breast examination in both 1999 and 2001.
- 77 percent of women aged 75+ said that they had ever had a clinical breast exam in 1999 and 70 percent in 2001 - significantly lower than for any of the other age groups between 40 and 74.
- In both 1999 and 2001, women aged 40+ with less than a high school education had a significantly lower percentage of having had a clinical breast exam than women with higher education levels. There was very little change between 1999 and 2001 among all educational levels.
- In 1999, the percentages of women aged 40+ who said that they had ever had a clinical breast exam were significantly higher in the income level of  $\geq \$35,000$  compared to those with incomes  $< \$35,000$ . However, in 2001, 91 percent of women with income  $< \$10,000$  had a clinical breast exam, an increase from 1999 results of 74 percent.
- 89 percent of white non-Hispanic women have had a clinical breast exam compared to 85 percent of black non-Hispanic women.

## **Age 40 and older and had a clinical breast exam in past year?**

- 80 percent of Erie County women aged 40+ responded “Yes” in both 1999 and 2001. Although not significant, a higher percentage of women age 65 and older reported having a clinical breast exam in 2001 as compared to women in 1999.
- In both 1999 and 2001, a significantly lower percentage was reported for women aged 40+ without a high school diploma compared to those with more education.
- In 1999 and 2001, white non-Hispanic women aged 40+ were less likely to have had a clinical breast exam in the past year, but not significant.

## **Age 40 and older and had a mammogram in past year?**

- From 1999 to 2001, there was a slight decrease in women who said they had a mammogram in the past year, with 80 percent in 1999 and 77 percent in 2001.
- A higher percentage of women aged 65-74 reported having a mammogram in 2001 than in 1999, but not significant.
- The \$20,000-\$34,999 income group reported a significantly lower percentage of women who had a mammogram in the past year than all other income groups in 2001.
- Between 1999 and 2001, there was a slight decrease of white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic women aged 40+ who said they had a mammogram in the past year, from 79 percent to 76 percent, but not a significant decrease.



# WOMEN'S HEALTH-BREAST CANCER SCREENING

## Age 50 or older and had clinical breast exam and mammogram in past 2 years?

- Of women age 50+, 87 percent in 1999 and 76 percent in 2001 reported having had both a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the past 2 years.
- In 2001, although not significant, lower percentages were reported for women age 50+ who had both a clinical breast exam and a mammogram in the past 2 years than in 1999.
- Lower percentages were also seen for all educational and income (except the <\$10,000 income level) levels from 1999 to 2001.
- In 1999, significantly lower figures were reported for women aged 50+ with less than a high school diploma, compared to better educated women, and for women earning \$20,000-\$34,999 compared to those in all other income categories.
- In 2001, black non-Hispanic women were more likely to have had a clinical breast exam and mammogram in the past 2 years than white non-Hispanic women were.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:**

16.11 Increase to at least 60 percent those women aged 50 and older who have received a clinical breast exam and a mammogram in the past two years.

16.11e ...to at least 60 percent...of black women aged 50 and older...

# WOMEN'S HEALTH - BREAST CANCER SCREENING

**Table 9 - Women's Health - Breast Cancer Screening**  
**Erie County Women 40 and Older, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				*	1999				2001				*
	Ever had a clinical breast exam									Had a clinical breast exam in past year								
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI		Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Females	449	399	89%	9%	433	387	89%	9%		396	317	80%	9%	382	304	80%	9%	
Age:																		
40-49	107	101	94%	18%	150	141	94%	16%		100	84	84%	18%	140	113	81%	15%	
50-64	156	142	91%	15%	169	154	91%	14%		141	119	84%	15%	153	120	78%	14%	
65-74	115	101	88%	17%	58	53	91%	25%		100	76	76%	17%	52	44	85%	25%	
75+	71	55	77%	20%	56	39	70%	22%		55	38	69%	22%	37	27	73%	28%	
Education:																		
< High School	58	46	79%	23%	46	37	80%	26%		45	27	60%	23%	36	23	64%	26%	
High School	209	183	88%	13%	207	180	87%	13%		181	145	80%	13%	180	147	82%	13%	
Some College	104	95	91%	18%	96	92	96%	20%		95	78	82%	18%	91	74	81%	19%	
College	72	70	97%	23%	81	75	93%	21%		70	62	89%	22%	72	57	79%	21%	
Income:																		
<\$10,000	31	23	74%	30%	11	10	91%	56%		23	17	74%	35%	10	8	80%	55%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	102	87	85%	18%	58	46	79%	23%		86	59	69%	18%	45	32	71%	25%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	117	101	86%	17%	124	106	85%	16%		101	82	81%	18%	106	79	75%	16%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	62	59	95%	24%	68	63	93%	23%		57	47	82%	24%	63	50	79%	22%	
\$50,000+	67	63	94%	23%	82	82	100%	22%		63	59	94%	24%	81	70	86%	20%	
Race:																		
White, non-Hispanic	421	371	88%	9%	403	360	89%	9%		368	296	80%	9%	355	281	79%	9%	
Black, non-Hispanic	25	25	100%	39%	20	17	85%	40%		25	19	76%	34%	17	15	88%	45%	

	1999				2001				*	1999				2001				*
	Had a mammogram in past year									Age 50+ and had both in past 2 years								
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI		Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Females	397	319	80%	9%	385	297	77%	9%		276	241	87%	11%	264	201	76%	11%	
Age:																		
40-49 Years	88	71	81%	19%	129	98	76%	15%		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
50-64 Years	147	128	87%	15%	157	123	78%	14%		135	125	93%	16%	162	127	78%	14%	
65-74 Years	100	78	78%	17%	53	45	85%	25%		89	76	85%	19%	55	45	82%	24%	
75+	62	42	68%	20%	46	31	67%	24%		52	40	77%	24%	47	29	62%	22%	
Education:																		
< High School	46	32	70%	24%	38	28	74%	27%		34	28	82%	31%	35	23	66%	27%	
High School	186	146	78%	13%	186	148	80%	13%		126	106	84%	16%	126	100	79%	16%	
Some College	94	80	85%	19%	89	64	72%	18%		69	62	90%	22%	64	49	77%	21%	
College	65	56	86%	23%	69	55	80%	21%		42	41	98%	30%	36	26	72%	28%	
Income:																		
<\$10,000	24	20	83%	37%	10	9	90%	59%		19	15	79%	40%	8	7	88%	65%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	87	64	74%	18%	50	37	74%	24%		67	57	85%	22%	43	31	72%	25%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	101	84	83%	18%	106	72	68%	16%		76	69	91%	21%	83	56	67%	18%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	54	44	81%	24%	61	51	84%	23%		34	32	94%	33%	30	24	80%	32%	
\$50,000+	65	57	88%	23%	74	65	88%	21%		31	30	97%	35%	40	33	83%	28%	
Race:																		
White, non-Hispanic	369	293	79%	9%	356	272	76%	9%		259	226	87%	11%	245	184	75%	11%	
Black, non-Hispanic	25	23	92%	38%	19	16	84%	41%		15	13	87%	47%	11	10	91%	56%	

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

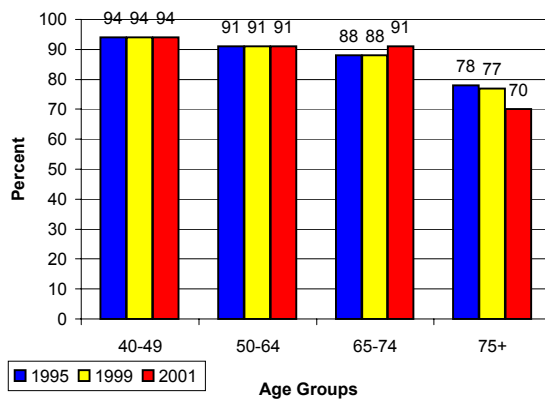
No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

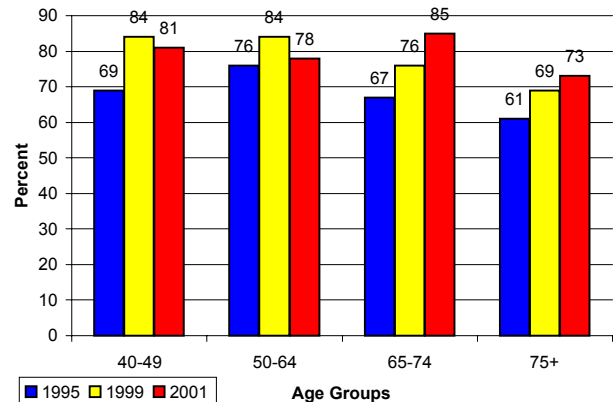
N/A = Not applicable

# WOMEN'S HEALTH - BREAST CANCER SCREENING

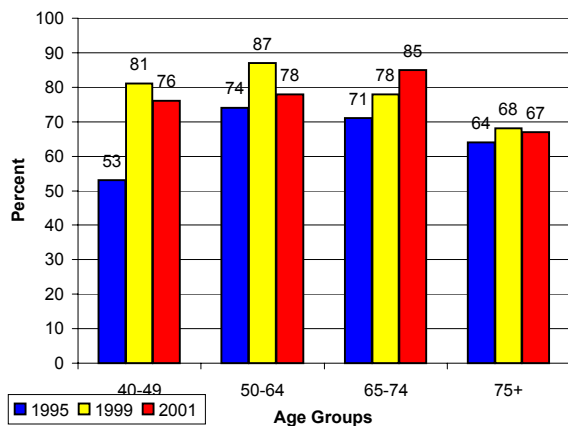
**Figure 9A: Percent of Women Who Ever Had a Clinical Breast Exam of Erie County Women 40 & Older 1995, 1999 & 2001**



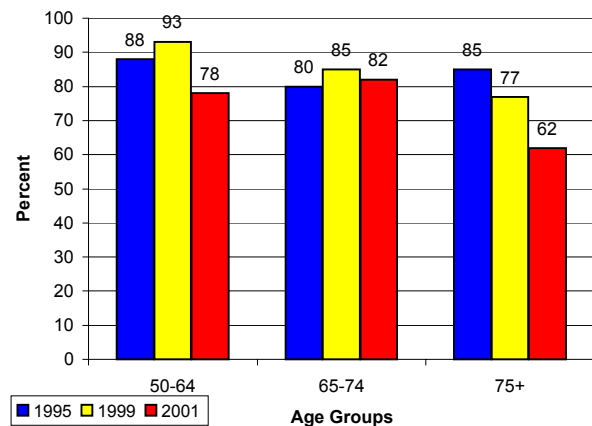
**Figure 9B: Percent of Women Who Had Clinical Breast Exam in Past Year of Erie County Women 40 & Older 1995, 1999 & 2001**



**Figure 9C: Percent of Women Who Had a Mammogram in Past Year, Erie County Women 40 & Older 1995, 1999 & 2001**



**Figure 9D: Age 50+ and had both Breast Exam & Mammogram in Past 2 Years Erie County Women 50 & Older, 1995, 1999 & 2001**



# WOMEN'S HEALTH – PAP TESTS

## **Have you ever had a Pap test?**

- In 1999, 95 percent of Erie County adult women responded that they had ever had a Pap test, compared to 94 percent in 2001.
- In 2001, women 65+ who ever had a Pap test had a slightly lower percentage, with 87 percent, compared to the younger age groups of 30-44 with 97 percent, and 45-64 with 97 percent. There was very little change in all age groups between 1999 and 2001.
- In 2001, significantly fewer women without a high school diploma, 82 percent, had ever had a Pap test compared to those women with more education.
- Significantly fewer women earning <\$20,000 in 2001 had ever had a Pap test than women earning >\$35,000.

## **How long has it been since your last Pap test?**

- 86 percent of Erie County adult women in 1999 and 88 percent in 2001 said that they had a Pap test within the last 3 years.
- Only 77 percent in 1999 and 74 percent in 2001 of Erie County adult women aged 65+ said they had had a Pap test in the preceding three years – significantly lower than the figures for any of the other, younger age groups.
- Women without a high school education had a significantly lower percentage of having had a Pap test in the preceding three years than those with more education for both 1999 and 2001.
- Women with lower incomes, <\$35,000, also had significantly lower percentages of having had a Pap test in the past three years than women with higher income levels of >\$35,000.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES:**

16.12 Increase to at least 95 percent the proportion of adult women who have ever received a Pap test and to at least 85 percent...who have received a Pap test in the past three years.

# WOMEN'S HEALTH - PAP TESTS

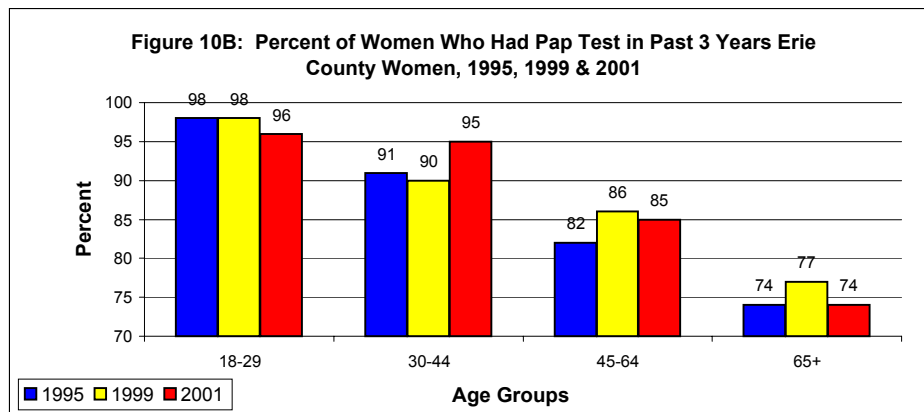
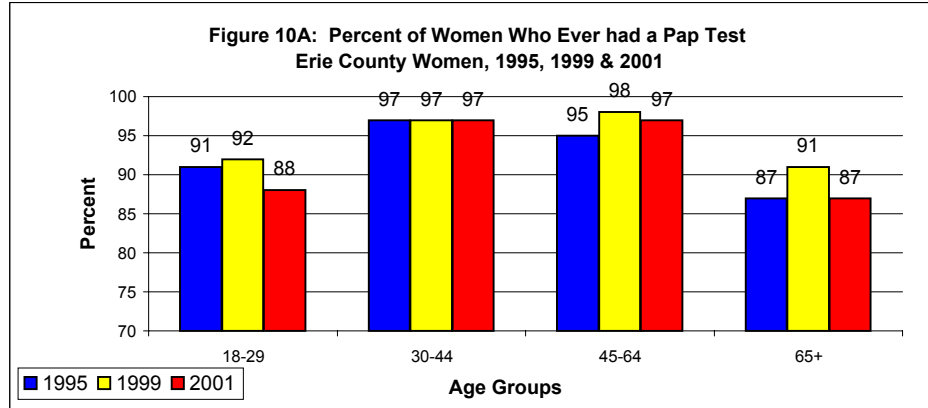
**Table 10 - Women's Health - Pap Tests**  
**Erie County Women, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				*	1999				2001				*
	Ever had a Pap test									Had Pap test in past 3 years								
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI		Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Females	615	584	95%	8%	620	584	94%	8%		581	499	86%	8%	578	509	88%	8%	
Age:																		
18-29	72	66	92%	22%	82	72	88%	20%		66	65	98%	24%	72	69	96%	23%	
30-44	143	139	97%	16%	179	174	97%	14%		139	125	90%	16%	173	165	95%	15%	
45-64	211	207	98%	13%	239	233	97%	13%		207	178	86%	13%	233	199	85%	12%	
65+	186	169	91%	14%	114	99	87%	17%		166	128	77%	13%	94	70	74%	17%	
Education:																		
< High School	63	56	89%	23%	57	49	86%	24%		56	44	79%	23%	48	38	79%	25%	
High School	278	262	94%	11%	272	254	93%	11%		260	219	84%	11%	252	222	88%	12%	
Some College	158	152	96%	15%	149	144	97%	16%		151	130	86%	15%	144	126	88%	15%	
College	110	108	98%	19%	138	134	97%	16%		108	100	93%	18%	131	120	92%	16%	
Income:																		
<\$10,000	39	36	92%	30%	16	15	94%	47%		35	25	71%	28%	15	13	87%	47%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	126	114	90%	17%	70	63	90%	22%		112	82	73%	16%	61	46	75%	22%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	167	158	95%	15%	182	168	92%	14%		158	143	91%	15%	167	139	83%	14%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	103	100	97%	19%	102	101	99%	19%		100	90	90%	19%	101	93	92%	19%	
\$50,000+	92	92	100%	20%	127	125	98%	17%		92	87	95%	20%	125	117	94%	17%	
Race:																		
White, non-Hispanic	564	534	95%	8%	569	536	94%	8%		530	451	85%	8%	530	465	88%	8%	
Black, non-Hispanic	36	35	97%	32%	32	32	100%	35%		36	33	92%	31%	32	29	91%	33%	

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data

No asterisk denotes no significant difference

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable



# IMMUNIZATION

## **Age 65 and older and had a flu shot in the past year?**

- Of Erie County adults aged 65+, 74 percent in 1999 reported that they had a flu shot in the past year compared to 72 percent in 2001.
- There were no significant differences between males and females who had a flu shot in 1999 and 2001.
- In the 2001 survey, 75 percent of adults aged 75+ indicated that they had a flu shot in the past year – higher than the 70 percent of adults aged 65-74, but not significantly higher. There was a slightly lower percentage in both age groups in 2001 than reported in the 1999 survey, but not significantly lower.
- In 2001, fewer adults aged 65+ with less than a high school diploma, 69 percent, had a flu shot in the past year compared to adults aged 65+ with a college degree, who reported 73 percent, but not significantly fewer.
- Percentages of adults age 65+ who had a flu shot in the past year significantly increased with higher income levels with 73 percent in 2001 for adults earning <\$35,000 compared to 84 percent in 2001 for adults earning \$35,000+.
- In both 1999 and 2001, white non-Hispanic adults 65 and older were more likely to have had a flu shot in the past year than black non-Hispanic adults 65+, but not significantly more likely.

## **Age 65 and older and ever had a pneumonia vaccination?**

- 66 percent of Erie County adults aged 65+ in 1999 and 68 percent in 2001 answered "yes".
- There was no significant difference between males and females who had a pneumonia vaccination in 1999 and 2001.
- In 2001, significantly more adults aged 75+ at 75 percent reported that they had a pneumonia vaccination compared to 62 percent of adults aged 65-74.
- In 1999, significantly lower percentages were seen in adults earning <\$10,000, as compared to adults earning \$50,000+. However, very little differences were seen in 2001 among income levels.
- White non-Hispanic adults were more likely to have had a pneumonia vaccine in 1999 and 2001 than black non-Hispanic adults were, but not significantly more likely.
- For Erie County adults aged 65+ who have had a pneumonia vaccine, no noticeable differences were found in the categories of sex, age, education level, income level, or race between 1999 and 2001.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

20.11 Increase pneumococcal pneumonia and influenza immunization among non-institutionalized, high-risk population...to at least 60 percent.

# IMMUNIZATION OF ADULTS 65+

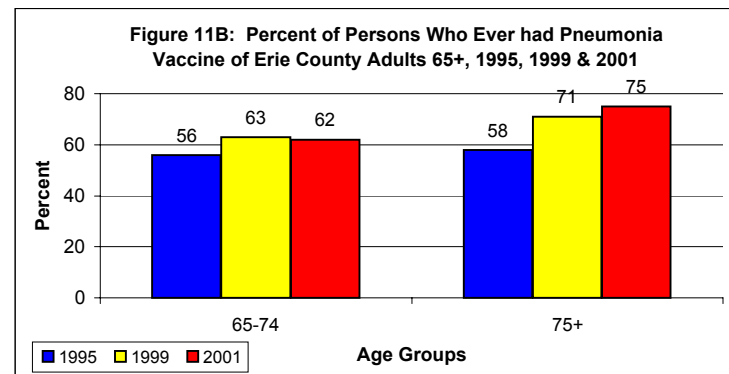
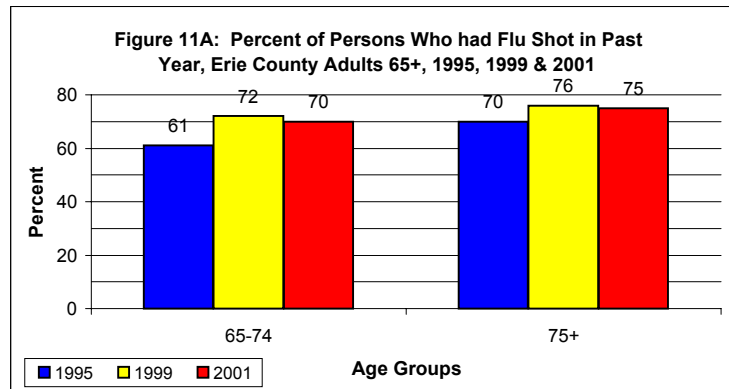
**Table 11 - Immunization**  
**Erie County Adults Aged 65+, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				*	1999				2001				*
	Had flu shot in past year				Ever had a pneumonia vaccination													
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI		
All Adults 65+	344	254	74%	9%	213	154	72%	11%	339	225	66%	9%	208	142	68%	11%		
Male	158	115	73%	13%	100	76	76%	17%	156	105	67%	13%	98	66	67%	16%		
Female	186	139	75%	12%	113	78	69%	15%	183	120	66%	12%	110	76	69%	16%		
Age:																		
65-74 Years	206	149	72%	12%	109	76	70%	16%	203	128	63%	11%	105	65	62%	15%		
75+	138	105	76%	15%	104	78	75%	17%	136	97	71%	14%	103	77	75%	17%		
Education:																		
< High School	68	45	66%	19%	42	29	69%	25%	68	41	60%	18%	42	32	76%	26%		
High School	159	121	76%	14%	98	72	73%	17%	158	107	68%	13%	94	64	68%	17%		
Some College	76	54	71%	19%	41	29	71%	26%	75	53	71%	19%	41	27	66%	25%		
College	37	31	84%	29%	30	22	73%	31%	34	22	65%	27%	29	17	59%	28%		
Income:																		
<\$10,000	23	13	57%	31%	8	6	75%	60%	23	11	48%	28%	7	5	71%	63%		
\$10,000-\$19,999	110	80	73%	16%	57	40	70%	22%	109	83	76%	16%	56	39	70%	22%		
\$20,000-\$34,999	113	84	74%	16%	81	60	74%	19%	111	72	65%	15%	78	54	69%	18%		
\$35,000-\$49,999	23	17	74%	35%	12	11	92%	54%	23	9	39%	26%	12	8	67%	46%		
\$50,000+	14	13	93%	50%	13	10	77%	48%	14	10	71%	44%	13	8	62%	43%		
Race:																		
White, non-Hispanic	316	243	77%	10%	197	143	73%	12%	324	216	67%	9%	193	134	69%	12%		
Black, non-Hispanic	13	8	62%	43%	8	5	63%	55%	12	7	58%	43%	8	4	50%	49%		

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.



# COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

## **Age 50 and older and ever had a sigmoidoscopic or proctoscopic exam?**

- In 1999, 40 percent of Erie County adults aged 50+ indicated that they had ever had a sigmoidoscopic or proctoscopic exam, slightly lower than 45 percent in 2001.
- In 2001, a higher percentage of males aged 50+, 48 percent, said that they had ever had either examination compared to females aged 50+ with 42 percent, but not significantly so.
- Slightly fewer adults aged 50-64, 37 percent in 1999 and 40 percent in 2001, reported ever having an exam compared to adults aged 65-74 with 41 percent in 1999 and 47 percent in 2001, and adults aged 75+ at 46 percent in 1999 and 58 percent in 2001. Differences were significant among age groups in 1999 and 2001.
- There were no significant differences between 1999 and 2001 among the educational levels.
- Slight increases were reported within all income levels of adults having had sigmoidoscopic or proctoscopic exams from 1999 to 2001. There were no significant differences among income levels for 1999 or 2001.
- In 2001, black non-Hispanic adults, at 63 percent, were more likely to have had an exam than white non-Hispanic adults were at 44 percent, but not significantly so.

## **Age 50 and older and had a home blood stool test in past two years?**

- 33 percent in 1999 and 30 percent in 2001 of Erie County adults aged 50+ said that they had had a home blood stool test within the past two years.
- A slightly higher percentage of males aged 50+, 36 percent in 1999 and 32 percent in 2001, said that they had a home blood stool test in the past two years compared to 30 percent of females aged 50+ in 1999 and 29 percent in 2001.
- In 2001, only 29 percent of adults aged 50-64 said that they had a home blood stool test in the past two years, slightly lower than the 33 percent of adults aged 65-74 and 30 percent of adults aged 75+.
- There were very little differences seen between the educational levels and income levels in 2001.
- In 1999, only 16 percent of adults earning <\$10,000 had a home blood test in the past two years compared to 43 percent in 2001.
- Black non-Hispanic adults were less likely to have had a blood stool test in 2001 than white non-Hispanic adults, 10 percent compared to 31 percent, but not significantly so.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

16.13 Increase to at least 50 percent the proportion of people aged 50 and older who have received fecal occult blood testing within the preceding 1 to 2 years and to at least 40 percent those who have ever received a proctosigmoidoscopy.



# COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

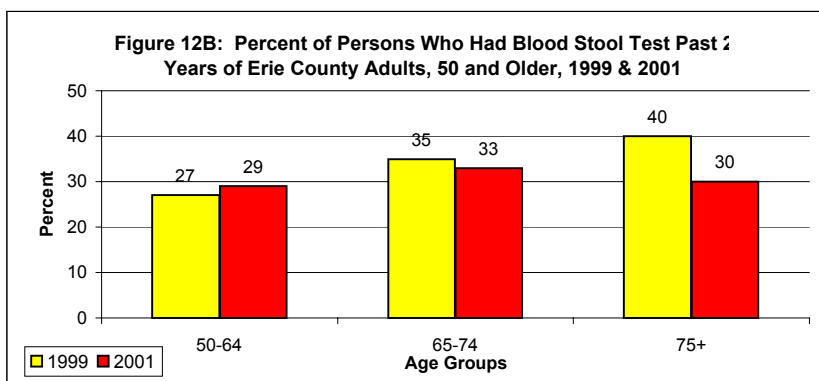
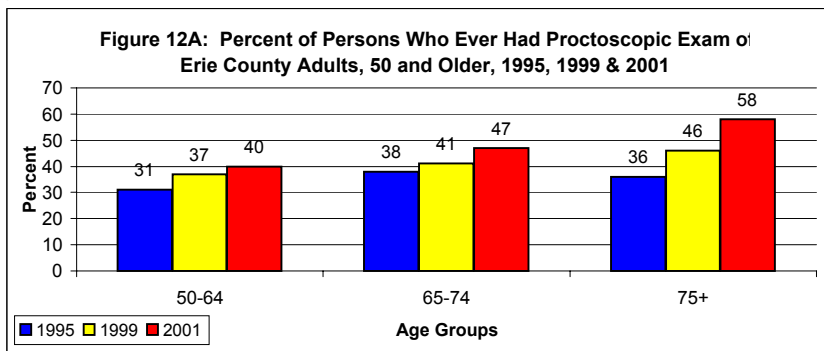
**Table 12 - Colorectal Cancer Screening**  
**Erie County Adults 50 and Older, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				1999				2001			
	Ever had a proctoscopic exam								Blood Stool Test past 2 years							
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI *	Total	No.	%	CI *
All Adults	627	252	40%	5%	514	230	45%	6%	628	205	33%	4%	515	155	30%	5%
Male	288	129	45%	8%	236	114	48%	9%	288	104	36%	7%	239	76	32%	7%
Female	339	123	36%	6%	278	116	42%	8%	340	101	30%	6%	276	79	29%	6%
Age:																
50-64	279	102	37%	7%	307	122	40%	7%	282	77	27%	6%	306	89	29%	6%
65-74	207	85	41%	9%	108	51	47%	13%	205	71	35%	8%	107	35	33%	11%
75+	141	65	46%	11%	99	57	58%	15%	141	57	40%	10%	102	31	30%	11%
Education:																
< High School	95	31	33%	11%	64	26	41%	16%	94	39	41%	13%	62	18	29%	13%
High School	280	113	40%	7%	234	105	45%	9%	280	79	28%	6%	233	68	29%	7%
Some College	155	66	43%	10%	109	56	51%	13%	156	48	31%	9%	109	36	33%	11%
College	90	41	46%	14%	102	41	40%	12%	91	37	41%	13%	105	31	30%	10%
Income:																
<\$10,000	43	17	40%	19%	15	7	47%	35%	43	7	16%	12%	14	6	43%	34% *
\$10,000-\$19,999	147	57	39%	10%	79	34	43%	14%	148	50	34%	9%	78	23	29%	12%
\$20,000-\$34,999	181	76	42%	9%	156	71	46%	11%	180	55	31%	8%	158	40	25%	8%
\$35,000-\$49,999	87	35	40%	13%	71	29	41%	15%	89	29	33%	12%	71	29	41%	15%
\$50,000+	80	35	44%	14%	87	42	48%	15%	80	34	43%	14%	85	26	31%	12%
Race:																
White, non-Hispanic	592	237	40%	5%	485	215	44%	6%	593	197	33%	5%	490	150	31%	5%
Black, non-Hispanic	27	11	41%	24%	16	10	63%	39%	27	7	26%	19%	10	1	10%	20%

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.



# HIV/AIDS

## **Age 18 to 64 and ever had your blood tested for HIV?**

- Of Erie County adults aged 18-64, 41 percent in 1999 and 40 percent in 2001 have ever had an HIV blood test.
- Males, with 41 percent in 2001, were more likely to have ever had an HIV blood test than females, with 39 percent, but not significantly more likely.
- Young adults, those aged 18-29, were significantly more likely than older adults were to have ever had an HIV blood test, with 54 percent in 1999 and 56 percent in 2001. Of adults aged 45-64, only 29 percent in 1999 and 27 percent in 2001 had ever had the test.
- In 2001, adults with less than a high school education were significantly more likely than other educational levels to have ever had an HIV blood test. However, in 1999, adults with some college and those with a college degree were more likely to have had an HIV blood test than other educational levels.
- No differences were found among income levels of adults who have had an HIV blood test.
- Black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely than white non-Hispanic adults to have ever had an HIV blood test in 2001.

## **Adults changed sexual behavior in past 12 months?**

- 10 percent of Erie County adults in both 1999 and 2001 responded "yes" to changes in their sexual behavior in the past 12 months.
- Males were significantly more likely than females to have changed their behavior in 2001 but not in 1999.
- Younger adults aged 18-29, with 18 percent in 1999 and 20 percent in 2001, were significantly more likely to have changed their sexual behavior in the past 12 months than older adults aged 45-64, who reported 5 percent in 1999 and 6 percent in 2001.
- In both 1999 and 2001, percentages of adults who have changed their sexual behavior in the past 12 months significantly decreased with higher educational levels.
- Adults earning <\$35,000 were significantly more likely to have changed their sexual behavior in the past 12 months than adults earning ≥\$35,000 were.
- In both 1999 and 2001, black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to have changed their sexual behavior in the past 12 months than white non-Hispanic adults.

## **Age 18 to 64 and consider yourself at high or medium risk for HIV/AIDS?**

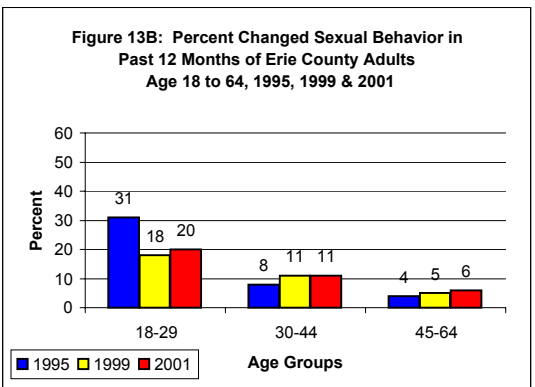
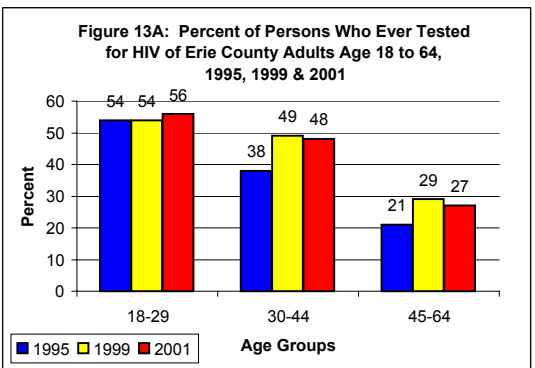
- 3 percent of Erie County adults aged 18 to 64 considered themselves at high or medium risk for HIV/AIDS in both 1999 and 2001.
- In 2001, young adults 18-29 were significantly more likely to consider themselves at high or medium risk for HIV/AIDS than older age groups.
- No significant differences were found among educational and income levels of adults aged 18-64 who consider themselves at high or medium risk for HIV/AIDS.
- Black non-Hispanic adults less than 65 years of age were more likely to consider themselves at high or medium risk for HIV/AIDS than white non-Hispanic adults were, but not significantly so.

# HIV/AIDS

**Table 13 - HIV/AIDS**  
**Erie County Adults, Age 18 to 64, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				*	1999				2001				*
	Ever tested for HIV				Changed sexual behavior in past 12 months													
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI		Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Adults	835	342	41%	4%	959	383	40%	4%		837	81	10%	2%	983	103	10%	2%	
Male	419	181	43%	6%	478	195	41%	6%		418	42	10%	3%	488	61	13%	3%	
Female	416	161	39%	6%	481	188	39%	6%		419	39	9%	3%	495	42	8%	3%	
Age:																		
18-29	163	88	54%	11%	179	100	56%	11%		163	30	18%	7%	178	36	20%	7%	
30-44	294	143	49%	8%	354	169	48%	7%		289	31	11%	4%	357	38	11%	3%	
45-64	378	111	29%	5%	426	114	27%	5%		385	20	5%	2%	448	29	6%	2%	
Education:																		
< High School	52	18	35%	16%	58	32	55%	19%		53	12	23%	13%	60	18	30%	14%	
High School	364	133	37%	6%	398	143	36%	6%		363	42	12%	3%	410	49	12%	3%	
Some College	228	105	46%	9%	228	96	42%	8%		228	16	7%	3%	233	17	7%	3%	
College	185	85	46%	10%	268	110	41%	8%		187	11	6%	3%	273	18	7%	3%	
Income:																		
<\$10,000	34	13	38%	21%	22	8	36%	25%		34	6	18%	14%	25	5	20%	18%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	108	44	41%	12%	65	33	51%	17%		110	14	13%	7%	67	16	24%	12%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	211	88	42%	9%	259	100	39%	8%		210	31	15%	5%	257	32	12%	4%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	208	89	43%	9%	192	72	38%	9%		209	13	6%	3%	201	17	8%	4%	
\$50,000+	193	78	40%	9%	249	102	41%	8%		196	7	4%	3%	251	12	5%	3%	
Race:																		
White, non-Hispanic	760	307	40%	5%	884	338	38%	4%		764	59	8%	2%	910	82	9%	2%	
Black, non-Hispanic	49	24	49%	20%	47	32	68%	24%		47	15	32%	16%	46	19	41%	19%	

	1999				2001				*
	Consider yourself high or medium risk								
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Adults	844	27	3%	1%	979	26	3%	1%	
Male	424	14	3%	2%	487	16	3%	2%	
Female	420	13	3%	2%	492	10	2%	1%	
Age:									
18-29	160	7	4%	3%	179	9	5%	3%	
30-44	294	12	4%	2%	355	12	3%	2%	
45-64	390	8	2%	1%	445	5	1%	1%	
Education:									
< High School	53	2	4%	5%	61	3	5%	6%	
High School	367	8	2%	2%	409	8	2%	1%	
Some College	229	10	4%	3%	231	4	2%	2%	
College	189	7	4%	3%	272	10	4%	2%	
Income:									
<\$10,000	34	2	6%	8%	23	1	4%	9%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	108	1	1%	2%	65	2	3%	4%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	214	8	4%	3%	262	4	2%	1%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	210	8	4%	3%	198	7	4%	3%	
\$50,000+	199	7	4%	3%	251	9	4%	2%	
Race:									
White, non-Hispanic	770	23	3%	1%	906	23	3%	1%	
Black, non-Hispanic	47	3	6%	7%	46	3	7%	7%	



\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data

No asterisk denotes no significant difference

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable

# SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

## Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco products?

- 4 percent in 1999 and 5 percent in 2001 of Erie County adults said they use smokeless tobacco products.
- 8 percent of males were current users of smokeless tobacco in 1999 as compared to 9 percent in 2001, significantly higher than females with three females in 1999 as current users and 6 females in 2001.
- Percentages of current smokeless tobacco users were significantly higher among younger adults, especially those aged 18-29 with 7 percent reported in both 1999 and 2001, and in those aged 30-44, with 7 percent in 1999 and 8 percent in 2001 reported. This compares to 2 percent for those aged 45-64 in both 1999 and 2001. In the 65+ age group, there was 3 percent reported in 1999 and 2 percent in 2001.
- In 2001, 7 percent of adults with a college education, compared to 3 percent of adults with less than a high school education, used smokeless tobacco.
- There was no significant difference among the different income levels in 1999 or 2001.
- White non-Hispanic Erie County residents, with 5 percent in both 1999 and 2001, were more likely, but not significantly more, to currently use smokeless tobacco than black non-Hispanic residents, who reported 0 percent in 1999 and 2 percent in 2001.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

13.9 Reduce smokeless tobacco use by males aged 12-24 to a prevalence of no more than 4 percent.

# SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

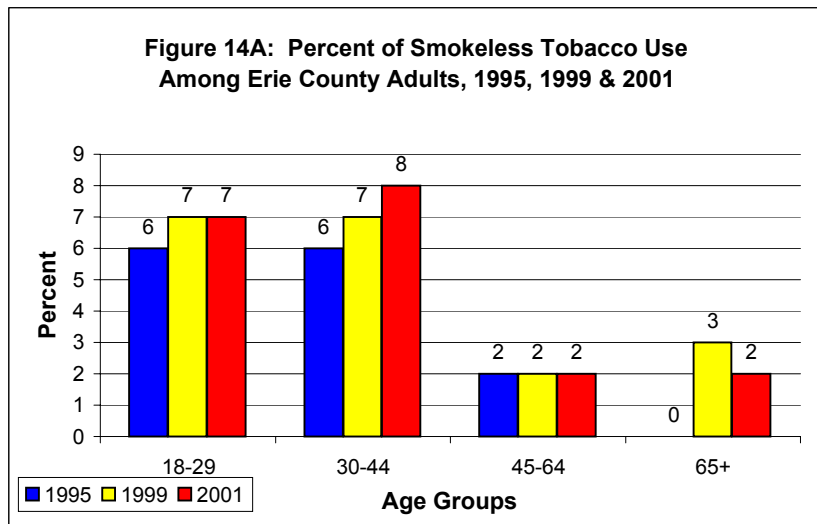
**Table 14 - Smokeless Tobacco Use**  
**Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				*
	Currently use smokeless tobacco								
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Adults	1207	52	4%	1%	1217	58	5%	1%	
Male	594	49	8%	2%	599	52	9%	2%	
Female	613	3	0%	1%	618	6	1%	1%	
Age:									
18-29	161	11	7%	4%	180	13	7%	4%	
30-44	294	22	7%	3%	357	29	8%	3%	
45-64	402	8	2%	1%	458	11	2%	1%	
65+	344	11	3%	2%	211	5	2%	2%	
Education:									
< High School	124	6	5%	4%	105	3	3%	3%	
High School	532	23	4%	2%	518	20	4%	2%	
Some College	308	10	3%	2%	279	13	5%	3%	
College	232	13	6%	3%	306	22	7%	3%	
Income:									
<\$10,000	56	2	4%	5%	33	2	6%	8%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	225	9	4%	3%	124	5	4%	4%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	332	16	5%	2%	346	15	4%	2%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	235	12	5%	3%	213	13	6%	3%	
\$50,000+	213	11	5%	3%	267	16	6%	3%	
Race:									
White, non-Hispanic	1114	52	5%	1%	1122	55	5%	1%	
Black, non-Hispanic	62	0	0%	0%	58	1	2%	3%	

\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1999 & 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.



# WEIGHT CONTROL

NOTE: In the past, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) used a BMI (Body Mass Index) equal to 27.8 for men and 27.3 for women to identify “overweight” persons. This designation for “overweight” has been used by the Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) since its first survey in Pennsylvania in 1989. However, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) recently established clinical guidelines for the identification, evaluation and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults. BMI values of 25 or more are now designated as “overweight.” The results of applying these “new” NHLBI standards for defining “overweight” are shown in Table 15 on the opposite page. However, in order to maintain comparable figures for historical data, figures using the “old” CDC standard for determining “overweight” are also included in table 15. Also, please note that the National Year 2000 Objective (shown below) for overweight adults was adopted using the “old” standard definition.

## **Overweight adults (old standard):**

- There was no significant increase from 1999 to 2001 of adults who were overweight. 40 percent of Erie County adults were overweight in 1999 compared to 38 percent in 2001.
- 40 percent of males and 41 percent of females were overweight in 1999 compared to 40 percent of males and 37 percent of females in 2001, but the difference is not significant.
- Only 23 percent in 1999 and 24 percent in 2001 of adults aged 18-29 were considered to be overweight, significantly lower than all other age groups. There was a significant decrease in overweight adults aged 30-44 from 1999 to 2001. Adults aged 45-64 had the highest percentage of overweight persons of all age groups.
- In 2001, significantly more adults with some college or less were overweight at 40 percent than adults with a college degree at 31 percent.
- Very little difference was seen among the income levels in 1999 and 2001.
- 56 percent in 1999 and 46 percent in 2001 of black non-Hispanic adults were overweight, significantly higher than the 40 percent in 1999 and 38 percent in 2001 of white non-Hispanic adults.

## **Overweight adults (new standard):**

- There were no significant increases of overweight adults from 1999 to 2001 with 62 percent of adults in 1999 and 61 percent in 2001.
- Males were significantly more likely than females to be overweight with 68 percent in 1999 and 70 percent in 2001 of males compared to 55 percent of females in 1999 and 52 percent in 2001.
- In 2001, 41 percent of adults aged 18-29 were considered to be overweight, significantly lower than all other age groups. The highest percent of overweight adults of 70 percent in 1999 and 72 percent in 2001 occurred among adults age 45-64.
- Overweight adults significantly decreased with each educational level in 2001. 66 percent of adults with less than a high school education were considered to be overweight, compared to 56 percent of adults with a college degree.
- Black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to be overweight than white non-Hispanic adults. There was a significant increase in overweight white non-Hispanic adults from 1995 to 1999, but a decrease from 1999 to 2001.

## **Overweight adults (old vs. new standard):**

- With the new standard, the percent of overweight adults increased from 40 percent to 62 percent in 1999 and 38 percent to 61 percent in 2001.
- This type of increase was evident for all the demographic features shown in Table 15.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE (Old Standard):**

1.2 Reduce overweight (old standard) to a prevalence of no more than 20 percent among people aged 20 and older....

# WEIGHT CONTROL

**Table 15 - Weight Control**  
**Erie County Adults - 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				*	1999				2001			
	Overweight, old standard				Overweight, old standard					Overweight, new standard				Overweight, new standard			
	Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI		Total	No.	%	CI	Total	No.	%	CI
All Adults	1176	474	40%	4%	1160	446	38%	4%		1176	725	62%	4%	1158	708	61%	5%
Male	597	237	40%	5%	595	236	40%	5%		597	406	68%	7%	593	413	70%	7%
Female	579	237	41%	5%	565	210	37%	5%		579	319	55%	6%	565	295	52%	6%
Age:																	
18-29	159	36	23%	7%	174	41	24%	7%		159	59	37%	9%	174	71	41%	9%
30-44	289	135	47%	8%	346	108	31%	6% *		289	177	61%	9%	345	199	58%	8%
45-64	382	175	46%	7%	424	215	51%	7%		382	269	70%	8%	424	305	72%	8%
65+	343	127	37%	6%	208	78	38%	8%		343	219	64%	8%	207	129	62%	11%
Education:																	
< High School	125	56	45%	12%	98	40	41%	13%		125	85	68%	14%	98	65	66%	16%
High School	512	212	41%	6%	497	201	40%	6%		512	313	61%	7%	495	321	65%	7%
Some College	301	115	38%	7%	263	108	41%	8%		301	181	60%	9%	263	153	58%	9%
College	228	88	39%	8%	293	92	31%	6%		228	138	61%	10%	293	163	56%	9%
Income:																	
<\$10,000	56	22	39%	16%	31	11	35%	21%		56	29	52%	19%	30	15	50%	25%
\$10,000-\$19,999	221	95	43%	9%	122	46	38%	11%		221	144	65%	11%	122	76	62%	14%
\$20,000-\$34,999	320	133	42%	7%	329	138	42%	7%		320	196	61%	9%	328	210	64%	9%
\$35,000-\$49,999	228	97	43%	8%	211	86	41%	9%		228	152	67%	11%	211	133	63%	11%
\$50,000	209	71	34%	8%	256	88	34%	7%		209	118	56%	10%	256	145	57%	9%
Race:																	
White, non-Hispanic	1092	432	40%	4%	1071	411	38%	4%		1092	668	61%	5%	1069	648	61%	5%
Black, non-Hispanic	54	30	56%	20%	54	25	46%	18%		54	42	78%	24%	54	41	76%	23%

\*Significance: An asterisk in the significance column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

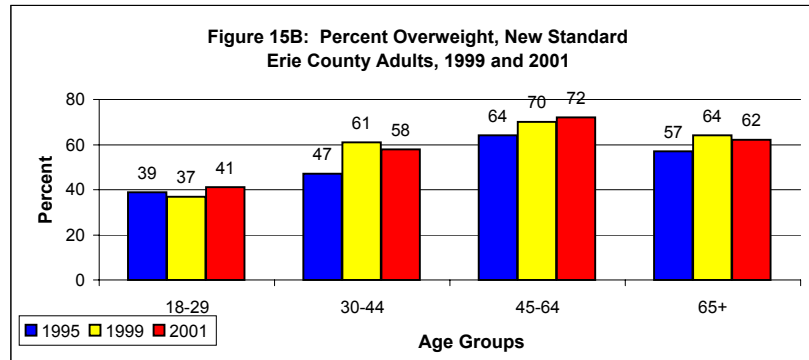
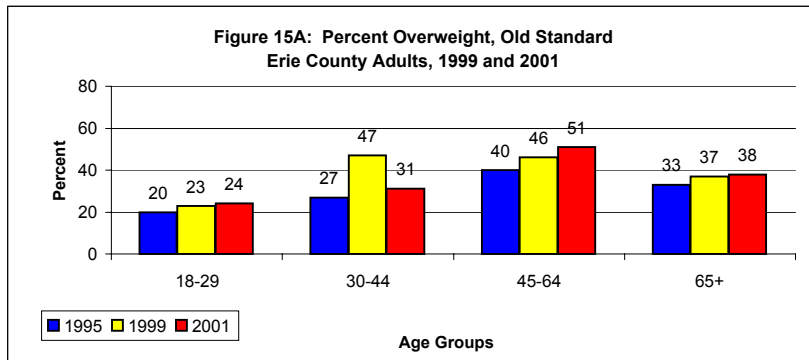
No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

Old Standard = BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) equal to 27.8 for men and 27.3 for women to identify overweight persons.

New Standard = BMI values of 25 or more are now designated as "overweight" by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

BMI = kg/m<sup>2</sup>



# CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

## **Has a doctor ever told you that you had a heart attack?**

**NOTE:** This question was not asked in 1999, therefore only 2001 results can be analyzed.

- Of Erie County adults, 6 percent in 2001 reported that they had a heart attack.
- Males at 8 percent were significantly more likely than females at 4 percent to have had a heart attack.
- Adults aged 65 and older, at 15 percent, were significantly more likely to have had a heart attack than adults less than 65 years of age at 4 percent.
- Adults with less than a high school education at 13 percent, were more likely than all other educational levels to have had a heart attack.
- Adults earning <\$20,000 were significantly more likely to have had a heart attack than adults earning \$35,000+.
- 9 percent of black non-Hispanic adults, compared to 6 percent of white non-Hispanic adults said they had a heart attack, but not significant.

## **Has a doctor ever told you that you had a stroke?**

**NOTE:** This question was not asked in 1999, therefore only 2001 results can be analyzed.

- 3 percent of adults in 2001 had been told by a doctor that they had a stroke.
- Females, at 4 percent, were more likely than males at 2 percent to have had a stroke.
- Adults aged 65 and older, at 8 percent, were significantly more likely to have had a stroke than adults less than 65 years of age at 2 percent.
- 8 percent of adults with less than a high school education, compared to 3 percent of adults with a high school education and greater had a stroke.
- Adults earning less than \$10,000 at 9 percent were more likely than adults earning greater than \$10,000 at 3 percent to have had a stroke.



# CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

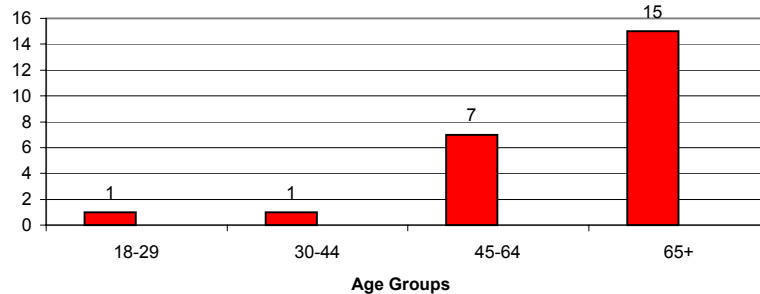
**Table 16 - Cardiovascular Disease**  
**Erie County Adults, 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	2001					2001				
	Ever told you had heart attack?					Ever told you had a stroke?				
	Total	No.	%	CI	*	Total	No.	%	CI	*
All Adults	1224	74	6%	1%		1223	38	3%	1%	
Male	603	47	8%	2%		602	15	2%	1%	
Female	621	27	4%	2%		621	23	4%	2%	
Age:										
18-29	181	2	1%	2%		181	1	1%	1%	
30-44	361	5	1%	1%		361	3	1%	1%	
45-64	457	34	7%	3%		456	16	4%	2%	
65+	214	32	15%	5%		214	18	8%	4%	
Education:										
< High School	107	14	13%	7%		107	9	8%	5%	
High School	521	36	7%	2%		521	16	3%	2%	
Some College	278	19	7%	3%		278	9	3%	2%	
College	309	5	2%	1%		308	4	1%	1%	
Income:										
<\$10,000	33	3	9%	10%		33	3	9%	10%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	126	18	14%	7%		126	6	5%	4%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	349	32	9%	3%		348	17	5%	2%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	215	5	2%	2%		215	4	2%	2%	
\$50,000+	267	3	1%	1%		267	5	2%	2%	
Race:										
White, non-Hispanic	1128	68	6%	1%		1127	34	3%	1%	
Black, non-Hispanic	58	5	9%	8%		58	2	3%	5%	

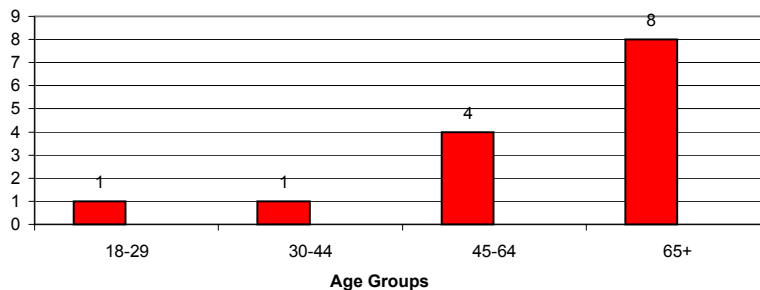
Denominator is persons who have diabetes.

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

**Figure 16A: Percent of Persons Ever Told had a Heart Attack**  
**Erie County Adults, 2001**



**Figure 16B: Percent of Persons Ever Told had a Stroke, Erie County Adults, 2001**



# MEN'S HEALTH-PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING

## **Age 50 and older and ever had a PSA (Prostate Specific Antigen) test?**

**NOTE:** This question was not asked in 1999, therefore only 2001 results can be analyzed.

- In 2001, 64 percent of Erie County males aged 50+ indicated that they had ever had a prostate specific antigen (PSA) blood test.
- In 2001, a higher percentage of males aged 65-74, 71 percent, said that they had ever had either examination compared to males aged 50-64, at 60 percent.
- Males with a college education, at 74 percent, were more likely to have had a PSA test than males with less than a college education, at 60 percent.
- Mixed results were reported within the income levels of males having had a PSA test.
- 40 percent of black non-Hispanic males had a PSA test, making them less likely to have had a PSA test than white non-Hispanic males at 65 percent.

## **Age 50 and older and ever had a digital rectal examination?**

**NOTE:** This question was not asked in 1999, therefore only 2001 results can be analyzed.

- 87 percent of Erie County males aged 50+ said that they ever had a digital rectal exam.
- A slightly higher percentage of males aged 75+, 91 percent, said that they had ever had a digital rectal exam.
- Male adults aged 50+ with a college education were significantly more likely than males with less than a high school education to have had a digital rectal exam.
- Mixed results were reported within income levels.
- Black non-Hispanic males aged 50+ at 80 percent were less likely to have had a digital rectal exam than white non-Hispanic males at 87 percent were, but not significantly so.

## **Age 50 and older and had a digital rectal examination in the past year?**

**NOTE:** This question was not asked in 1999, therefore only 2001 results can be analyzed.

- 64 percent of males aged 50+ had a digital rectal exam in the past year.
- There were no significant differences within age groups or educational levels in the percentage of men aged 50+ who had a digital rectal exam in the past year.
- Males aged 50+ earning less than \$10,000 were less likely, at 33 percent, than all other income levels to have had a digital rectal exam in the past year.
- Black non-Hispanic males aged 50+ at 75 percent were more likely than white non-Hispanic males at 64 percent to have had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

### **YEAR 2000 NATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVE:**

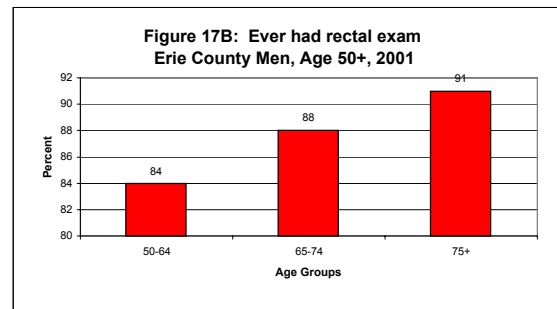
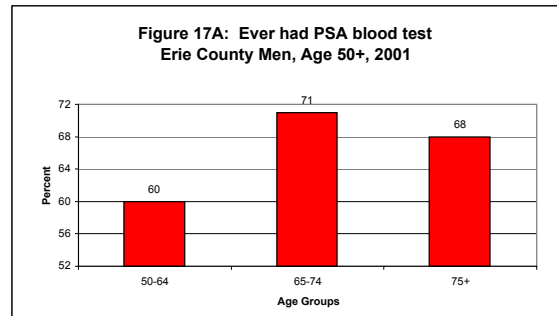
16.13 Increase to at least 40 percent the proportion of people aged 50 and older visiting a primary care provider in the preceding year who have received a digital rectal examination during one such visit.

# MEN'S HEALTH - PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING

**Table 17- Men's Health - Prostate Cancer Screening**  
**Erie County Men Age 50 and Older, 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	2001 Ever had PSA blood test				*	2001 Ever had digital rectal exam				*
	Total	No.	%	CI		Total	No.	%	CI	
All Males	229	146	64%	10%		231	200	87%	12%	
Age:										
50-64	131	78	60%	13%		135	114	84%	16%	
65-74	51	36	71%	23%		50	44	88%	26%	
75+	47	32	68%	24%		46	42	91%	28%	
Education:										
< High School	25	15	60%	30%		25	18	72%	33%	
High School	97	59	61%	16%		97	81	84%	18%	
Some College	43	26	60%	23%		45	40	89%	28%	
College	61	45	74%	22%		62	61	98%	25%	
Income:										
<\$10,000	6	4	67%	65%		7	6	86%	69%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	34	19	56%	25%		32	28	88%	32%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	67	47	70%	20%		68	56	82%	22%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	35	19	54%	24%		39	34	87%	29%	
\$50,000+	45	34	76%	25%		45	42	93%	28%	
Race:										
White, non-Hispanic	217	141	65%	11%		220	191	87%	12%	
Black, non-Hispanic	5	2	40%	55%		5	4	80%	78%	

	2001 Had a digital rectal exam in past year				*
	Total	No.	%	CI	
All Males	200	127	64%	11%	
Age:					
50-64	114	71	62%	14%	
65-74	44	30	68%	24%	
75+	42	26	62%	24%	
Education:					
< High School	18	11	61%	36%	
High School	81	57	70%	18%	
Some College	40	25	63%	25%	
College	61	34	56%	19%	
Income:					
<\$10,000	6	2	33%	46%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	28	19	68%	31%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	56	33	59%	20%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	34	22	65%	27%	
\$50,000+	42	29	69%	25%	
Race:					
White, non-Hispanic	191	122	64%	11%	
Black, non-Hispanic	4	3	75%	85%	



When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

# EXERCISE

## **Other than your regular job, did you participate with physical activities or exercise?**

- 81 percent of Erie County adults indicated in 1999 that they participated in physical activities or exercises compared to 77 percent in 2001.
- In 2001, males at 81 percent were significantly more likely to exercise than females at 73 percent, but not significantly so in 1999.
- There were significant differences found in the percentages of adults who participated in physical activities or exercises by age. Adults ages 65+ had a significantly lower percentage of physical activity or exercise at 74 percent in 1999 and 69 percent in 2001, than adults age 18-29 years old at 91 percent in 1999 and 82 percent in 2001.
- 92 percent of adults with a college degree in 1999 and 87 percent in 2001 participated in physical activities or exercises, compared to 69 percent of adults with less than a high school education in 1999 and 52 percent in 2001.
- Adults with lower incomes less than \$20,000 were significantly less likely to participate in physical activities and exercises than adults earning \$35,000 or more.
- White non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to participate in physical activities or exercises than black non-Hispanic adults in 1999 and 2001.

## **On what type of physical activity or exercise did you spend the most time?**

- In 2001, the most frequent type of physical activity, by far, was walking of 45 percent of all adults. Other main types of exercise were gardening of 10 percent, golf of 8 percent, running/jogging of 8 percent, aerobics of 5 percent, bicycling of 5 percent and lifting weights of 5 percent.

# EXERCISE

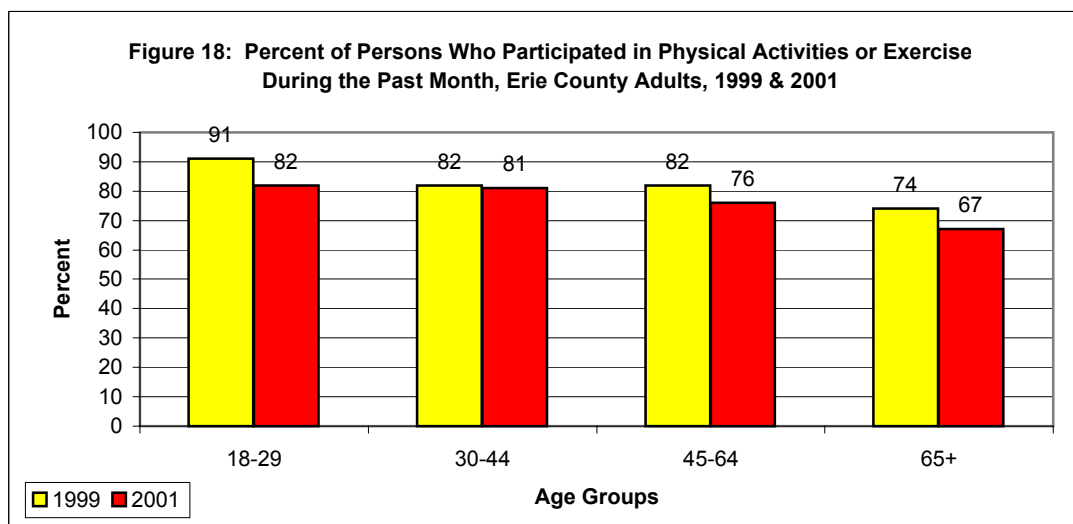
**Table 18 - Exercise**  
**Erie County Adults, 1999 & 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	1999				2001				*
	Total	No.	Participate with physical activities or exercise		Total	No.	%	CI	
			%	CI					
All Adults	1227	994	81%	5%	1226	940	77%	5%	
Male	607	503	83%	7%	602	488	81%	7%	
Female	620	491	79%	7%	621	452	73%	7%	
Age:									
18-29	164	149	91%	15%	181	149	82%	13%	
30-44	298	243	82%	10%	361	292	81%	9%	
45-64	405	334	82%	9%	456	347	76%	8%	
65+	354	263	74%	9%	214	144	67%	11%	
Education:									
< High School	127	88	69%	14%	107	56	52%	14%	
High School	540	420	78%	7%	521	389	75%	7%	
Some College	312	259	83%	10%	278	221	79%	10%	
College	236	216	92%	12%	308	267	87%	10%	
Income:									
<\$10,000	58	42	72%	22%	33	23	70%	28%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	229	173	76%	11%	126	73	58%	13%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	336	259	77%	9%	348	260	75%	9%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	235	208	89%	12%	215	179	83%	12%	
\$50,000+	216	199	92%	13%	267	230	86%	11%	
Race:									
White, non-Hispanic	1133	927	82%	5%	1127	878	78%	5%	
Black, non-Hispanic	63	44	70%	21%	58	36	62%	20%	

\*An asterisk in the Significance Column denotes a significant difference between 1999 and 2001 data.

No asterisk denotes no significant difference.

When N < 50, data is reported but considered unreliable.



# QUALITY OF LIFE

## **Are you limited in any activities?**

**NOTE:** This question was not asked of adults of all ages in 1999, therefore only 2001 results can be analyzed.

- 24 percent of adults said they were limited in their activities because of an impairment or a health problem.
- 27 percent of females were limited in their activities, compared to 20 percent of males.
- Percentages of adults with limited activities were significantly higher among older adults 45 to 64 and 65+ than young adults aged less than 45.
- Adults with less than a high school education, at 40 percent, were more likely to be limited in their activities than adults with a college education at 15 percent
- 37 percent of adults with incomes <\$20,000 were limited in their activities compared to 17 percent of adults with incomes of \$35,000+.
- There was no significant difference between white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic adults.
- In 2001, only 33 percent of black non-Hispanic adults were significantly more likely to be limited in their activities than 11 percent of white non-Hispanic adults.

## **Do you need help with personal care needs?**

**NOTE:** This question was not asked of adults of all ages in 1999, therefore only 2001 results can be analyzed.

- 11 percent of adults said they needed help with their personal care needs because of an impairment or health problem.
- 13 percent of adults aged 65+ compared to 8 percent of adults aged 18-29 need help with their personal care needs.
- 18 percent of adults earning less than \$20,000 need help with their personal care needs, significantly higher than those earning \$35,000+ at 7 percent.
- 33 percent of black non-Hispanic adults compared to 11 percent of white non-Hispanic adults need help with their personal care needs.

## **Do you have difficulty with travel outside your home?**

**NOTE:** This question was not asked of adults of all ages in 1999, therefore only 2001 results can be analyzed.

- 17 percent of adults said they had difficulty with travel outside their home because of an impairment or health problem.
- No differences were found between sex and race groups.
- Adults aged 65+ were significantly more likely to have difficulty with travel than adults aged 18-29.
- 28 percent of adults with less than a high school education have difficulty with travel compared to only 12 percent of adults with some college.
- 30 percent of adults earning less than \$20,000 have difficulty with travel compared to only 10 percent of adults earning \$35,000+.
- 19 percent of black non-Hispanic adults were more likely to have difficulty with travel outside the home than 16 percent of white non-Hispanic adults, but not significantly more likely.

## **Do you need help with your routine chores?**

**NOTE:** This question was not asked of adults of all ages in 1999, therefore only 2001 results can be analyzed.

- 8 percent of adults said they needed help with their routine chores because of an impairment or health problem.
- Females, at 11 percent, were significantly more likely to need help with their routine chores than men, at 5 percent.
- Adults with less than a high school education at 17 percent were significantly more likely than adults with a college degree at 3 percent to need help with their routine chores.
- 18 percent of adults earning <\$20,000 need help with routine chores compared to 2 percent of adults earning \$35,000+.
- 16 percent of black non-Hispanic adults need help with routine chores, significantly higher than 7 percent of white non-Hispanic adults.

# QUALITY OF LIFE OF ADULTS

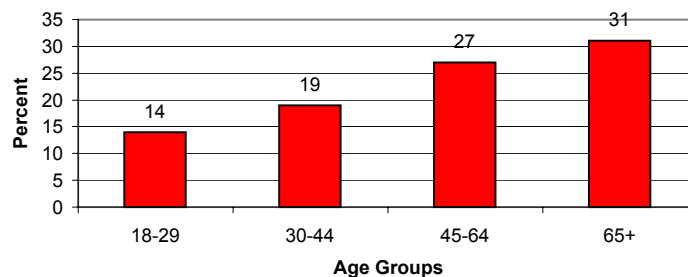
**Table 19A - Quality of Life**  
**Erie County Adults, 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

	2001				*	2001				*
	Activity limited by health					Need help with personal care**				
	Total	No.	%	CI		Total	No.	%	CI	
All Adults	1222	291	24%	3%		288	31	11%	4%	
Male	603	123	20%	4%		123	12	10%	6%	
Female	619	165	27%	4%		165	19	12%	5%	
Age:										
18-29	180	26	14%	6%		26	2	8%	11%	
30-44	360	68	19%	4%		68	6	9%	7%	
45-64	457	123	27%	5%		123	14	11%	6%	
65+	214	67	31%	7%		67	9	13%	9%	
Education:										
< High School	106	42	40%	12%		42	7	17%	12%	
High School	521	127	24%	4%		127	11	9%	5%	
Some College	277	70	25%	6%		70	6	9%	7%	
College	309	45	15%	4%		45	6	13%	11%	
Income:										
<\$10,000	33	12	36%	21%		12	0	0%	0%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	126	47	37%	11%		38	9	24%	15%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	348	104	30%	6%		92	12	13%	7%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	215	41	19%	6%		38	3	8%	9%	
\$50,000+	267	40	15%	5%		38	2	5%	7%	
Race:										
White, non-Hispanic	1127	266	24%	3%		239	27	11%	4%	
Black, non-Hispanic	57	16	28%	14%		12	4	33%	33%	

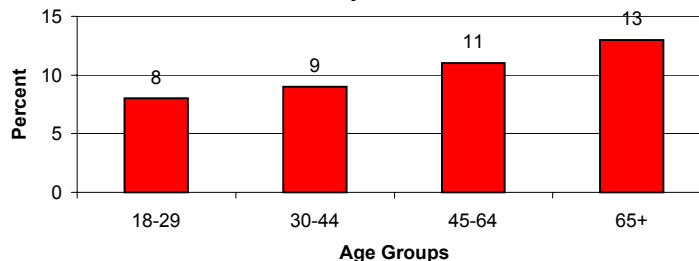
\*\*Denominator is persons whose activities are limited.

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

**Figure 19A: Percent of Persons Whose Activities were limited because of Impairment or Health Problems**  
**Erie County Adults, 2001**



**Figure 19B: Percent of Persons Who Need Help with Personal Care Needs Due to Impairment or Health Problems**  
**Erie County Adults, 2001**



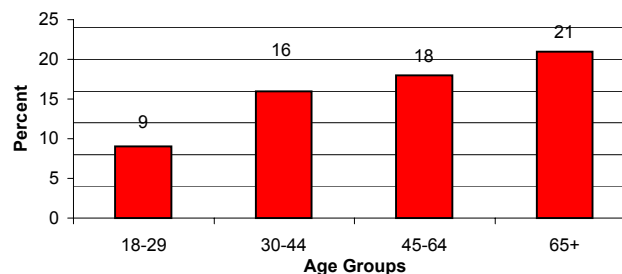
# QUALITY OF LIFE OF ADULTS

**Table 19B - Quality of Life**  
**Erie County Adults, 2001 (with 95% confidence intervals)**

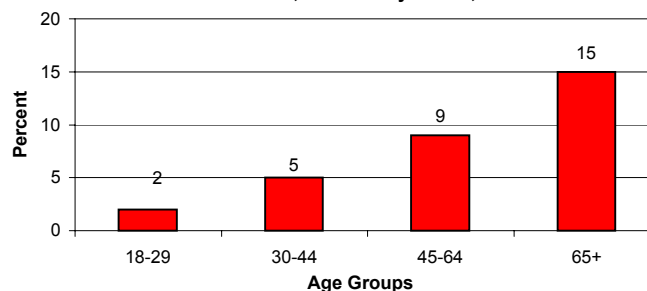
	2001					2001				
	Limited Travel				*	Help with routine chores				*
	Total	No.	%	CI		Total	No.	%	CI	
All Adults	1222	203	17%	2%		1222	96	8%	2%	
Male	602	90	15%	3%		602	28	5%	2%	
Female	620	113	18%	3%		620	68	11%	3%	
Age:										
18-29	181	16	9%	4%		181	4	2%	2%	
30-44	360	56	16%	4%		359	18	5%	2%	
45-64	456	83	18%	4%		458	41	9%	3%	
65+	214	45	21%	6%		213	32	15%	5%	
Education:										
< High School	107	30	28%	10%		107	18	17%	8%	
High School	519	89	17%	4%		520	46	9%	3%	
Some College	279	34	12%	4%		278	23	8%	3%	
College	308	49	16%	4%		308	9	3%	2%	
Income:										
<\$10,000	33	10	30%	19%		33	6	18%	15%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	126	37	29%	9%		126	23	18%	7%	
\$20,000-\$34,999	348	64	18%	5%		349	35	10%	3%	
\$35,000-\$49,999	215	23	11%	4%		216	5	2%	2%	
\$50,000+	267	37	14%	4%		265	7	3%	2%	
Race:										
White, non-Hispanic	1126	185	16%	2%		1126	82	7%	2%	
Black, non-Hispanic	58	11	19%	11%		58	9	16%	10%	

When N <50, data is reported but considered unreliable.

**Figure 19C: Percent of Persons Whose Travel is Limited, Erie County Adults, 2001**



**Figure 19D: Percent of Persons Who Need Help with Routine Chores, Erie County Adults, 2001**





# **APPENDIX A**

## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

### **SURVEY METHOD**

The Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System core questionnaire was provided by the Centers for Disease Control. The Erie County Department of Health staff provided data analysis following the same format as the Pennsylvania Department of Health Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Interviews were completed by Moore Research Services, Inc.

The data were obtained through telephone interviews from listed numbers. Compared with in-person interviews, telephone interviews are often a more efficient method of collecting health behavior data. However, two drawbacks to telephone surveys are that households without telephones and also those with unlisted numbers are excluded from the survey.

### **SAMPLE**

The largest sample size within the limits of the budget was determined to be 1184. To prevent over- or under-representation of any area, the 69 established census tracts were used to divide Erie County. Tract 31, Presque Isle, with a 1990 population of thirty was not used because of its small size. Each tract was given a target sample size based on its 1990 and 2000 populations. This can be found in Table 1.

The sample used only telephone numbers listed in the 1999 and 2001 Dickman Directory. Each block listed in the directory was assigned a census tract number. Interviewers selected telephone numbers at random from the directory until the predetermined target sample size from the tract was met.

Although this design is not completely random, the ability to apply the survey results to specific areas of the county was deemed a priority. Hence, the design used listed numbers with known addresses. In this manner, health promotion and disease prevention can be directed to areas most in need. This could not have been achieved with a random digit dialing sample design.

### **ADDITIONAL SAMPLING**

After the initial surveys were complete, it was discovered that African Americans were under-represented. It was felt that additional sampling would gather better data than adjustments using statistical manipulation. Therefore, additional sampling was performed after the initial questionnaires were completed.

African Americans were targeted in the additional sampling to make the distribution more closely match the 1990 and 2000 census distribution and previous survey sample sizes. Three questions were added to the beginning of the questionnaire to screen for race. A copy of the additional screening questions can be found in Appendix B. The six census tracts with the highest African American populations were targeted to increase the success rate. An additional 17 interviews were completed during 1999 and 19 interviews in 2001.

### **QUESTIONNAIRE**

All states use the same core questionnaire. Questions of interest to Erie County were added to the core. A copy of the questionnaire is included in Appendix C. All of the questions in the core questionnaire were developed by the CDC. Additional questions were added from various state questionnaires supplied by the CDC. Most of the questions had been used during the 1999 and 2001 BRFSS.

**TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BY CENSUS TRACT POPULATION AND SAMPLE NUMBER**

2000 18+ POPULATION			2001 SURVEY		1999 SURVEY	
CENSUS TRACT NUMBER	POPULATION	PERCENT	RESPONDENTS	PERCENT	RESPONDENTS	PERCENT
1	2381	1.1%	12	1.0%	7	0.6%
2	3214	1.5%	18	1.5%	18	1.5%
3	2562	1.2%	20	1.6%	20	1.6%
4	2212	1.1%	13	1.1%	13	1.1%
5	2281	1.1%	15	1.2%	15	1.2%
6	2251	1.1%	18	1.5%	15	1.2%
7	1934	0.9%	14	1.1%	13	1.1%
8	2394	1.1%	16	1.3%	15	1.2%
9	3970	1.9%	26	2.1%	25	2.0%
10	2632	1.3%	17	1.4%	17	1.4%
11	2069	1.0%	12	1.0%	13	1.1%
12	1807	0.9%	13	1.1%	15	1.2%
13	1104	0.5%	12	1.0%	9	0.7%
14	1416	0.7%	8	0.7%	7	0.6%
15	1592	0.8%	13	1.1%	14	1.1%
16	3080	1.5%	20	1.6%	21	1.7%
17	1973	0.9%	14	1.1%	17	1.4%
18	1600	0.8%	13	1.1%	26	2.1%
19	1832	0.9%	12	1.0%	10	0.8%
20	2545	1.2%	17	1.4%	16	1.3%
21	3013	1.4%	17	1.4%	18	1.5%
22	3052	1.4%	17	1.4%	19	1.5%
23	2124	1.0%	12	1.0%	14	1.1%
24	2536	1.2%	16	1.3%	16	1.3%
25	1806	0.9%	13	1.1%	12	1.0%
26	3235	1.5%	20	1.6%	22	1.8%
27	5423	2.6%	36	2.9%	33	2.7%
28	5741	2.7%	29	2.4%	30	2.4%
29	2296	1.1%	14	1.1%	13	1.1%
30	3273	1.6%	19	1.5%	19	1.5%
68	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
104	3872	1.8%	21	1.7%	21	1.7%
105	3727	1.8%	21	1.7%	21	1.7%
106	1265	0.6%	8	0.7%	8	0.7%
107	3217	1.5%	18	1.5%	18	1.5%
108	2877	1.4%	18	1.5%	19	1.5%
113	2737	1.3%	16	1.3%	16	1.3%
114	3027	1.4%	20	1.6%	19	1.5%
116	3335	1.6%	20	1.6%	20	1.6%
119	4969	2.4%	31	2.5%	31	2.5%
121	5247	2.5%	31	2.5%	29	2.4%
10101	2476	1.2%	14	1.1%	14	1.1%
10103	4508	2.1%	15	1.2%	16	1.3%
10104	1759	0.8%	10	0.8%	10	0.8%
10201	4203	2.0%	24	2.0%	25	2.0%
10202	4099	1.9%	24	2.0%	22	1.8%
10301	3606	1.7%	22	1.8%	21	1.7%
10303	3971	1.9%	22	1.8%	23	1.9%
10304	3610	1.7%	19	1.5%	20	1.6%
10901	6711	3.2%	27	2.2%	27	2.2%
10902	3408	1.6%	20	1.6%	19	1.5%
11001	5316	2.5%	30	2.4%	30	2.4%
11002	3057	1.5%	13	1.1%	12	1.0%
11101	3492	1.7%	16	1.3%	16	1.3%
11102	2666	1.3%	13	1.1%	13	1.1%
11201	3559	1.7%	23	1.9%	22	1.8%
11202	4227	2.0%	21	1.7%	23	1.9%
11503	3058	1.5%	14	1.1%	15	1.2%
11504	3551	1.7%	17	1.4%	18	1.5%
11505	2091	1.0%	14	1.1%	14	1.1%
11506	2897	1.4%	19	1.5%	19	1.5%
11701	2297	1.1%	13	1.1%	13	1.1%
11702	4919	2.3%	22	1.8%	22	1.8%
11801	1889	0.9%	12	1.0%	12	1.0%
11802	2456	1.2%	16	1.3%	14	1.1%
12001	2075	1.0%	12	1.0%	11	0.9%
12002	2422	1.2%	15	1.2%	15	1.2%
12201	4388	2.1%	25	2.0%	24	2.0%
12202	6200	2.9%	34	2.8%	34	2.8%
Total Population	210532	100.0%	1226	100.0%	1228	100.0%

## **RESPONSE RATES**

Interviews were conducted in the evenings and on weekends when people are more likely to be home. Most numbers were called at least twice before any sample number was classified as a "no answer." People who refused to participate were not re-contacted.

Approximately ten percent of all completed interviews were verified by randomly re-contacting respondents. The verification interview was completed by an interviewer who did not conduct the original interview.

The outcome of all telephone calls is shown in Tables 2 and 3. Table 2 lists data from the initial completed interviews while Table 3 shows data from the additional sample. Overall, interviews were completed with 1,228 persons in 1999 and 1,226 in 2001.

## **SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS**

The 1999 and 2001 questionnaire contained demographic items on gender, educational level of attainment, household income, race, and Hispanic origin.

### **2001**

Table 4 compares the sample with the 1990, 1999 and 2000 census for Erie County. As shown in Table 4, women were under-represented in the sample, as were persons aged 18-29. Persons age 45-64 were slightly over-represented. Persons completing a less than high school education were under-represented and persons with a college degree were over-represented. There was a lower proportion of persons sampled with household incomes less than \$20,000, and a greater proportion of persons with household incomes \$20,000 or greater. The sample was distributed very similar to the 2000 census among persons of all race and ethnicity categories.

The overall response rates for 2001 was 10.8 percent. The initial sample of 1,207 had a response rate of 10.7 percent, while the response rate of the additional sampling of the African American population was 20.9 percent. Targeting this subgroup again was necessary to assure a sample size of 50 or more. This population subgroup proved difficult to contact and complete successful interviews.

### **1999**

As shown in Table 4, women were slightly under-represented but similar to the 1999 census figures. Persons aged 18-29 were under-represented and persons age 65 and older were over-represented. Persons completing a less than high school education were under-represented and persons with a college degree were over-represented. There was a greater proportion of persons sampled with household incomes between \$10,000 and \$49,999 and a less proportion of persons with household incomes of less than \$20,000 and \$50,000 or greater. The sample was similarly distributed compared to the census among persons of all race and ethnicity categories.

The overall response rates for 1999 was 16.3 percent. The initial sample of 1211 had a response rate of 13.3 percent, while the response rate of the additional sampling of the African American population was only 2.8 percent. This extremely low response rate may be attributed to the targeting of this subgroup. Again this population subgroup is extremely difficult to contact and complete a successful interview.

### **1999 Compared to 2001**

The 1999 and 2001 surveys were more evenly distributed between males and females. Both survey samples were very close in most subgroup comparisons of age, educational level of attainment, household income, race, and ethnicity.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

The Erie County Department of Health tabulated and analyzed the data using the P.C. version of the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS). The final report was prepared using Microsoft Excel and Word.

All data presented in this report are actual numbers. No data were adjusted or weighted. Limited resources and time constraints prevented more in-depth analysis. The data is available should individuals or groups feel this is necessary.

The data entry was also completed by Moore Research Services, Inc. Frequencies were run to make sure there were no errors and 20 percent of the cases were rechecked for any data entry errors.

Because of the low unknown/refusal rates encountered, they were not included in the calculations found in this report unless deemed to be significant. Additionally, percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding and missing data.

**Table 2: DISPOSITION OF ALL TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN INITIAL SAMPLE**

CODE	FINAL OUTCOME	1999		2001	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	Completed Interview*	1,211	13.3	1,207	10.7
2	Refused Interview	1,384	15.2	2,673	23.7
3	Non-Working Number	1,667	18.4	1,895	16.8
4	No Answer (multiple times)	3,314	36.5	3,877	34.4
5	Business Telephone	107	1.2	88	0.8
6	No Eligible Respondent Available	--	--	15	0.1
7	Selected Respondent Unavailable	939	10.3	825	7.3
8	Incapable Respondent or Language Barrier	64	0.7	70	0.6
9	Terminated During Interview	20	0.2	59	0.5
10	Line Busy (multiple times)	370	4.1	549	4.9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,076</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,258</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*In 1999, out of the 1,228 completed interviews, one did not contain data for race. In 2001, ten did not contain data for race. These eleven records were excluded from cross-tabulated data analysis but included in the calculation of response and refusal rates and when gender and race were not important to the calculations.

## LIMITATIONS

It is important to note that the data are self-reports of behaviors and health risks rather than direct observations. Illegal behaviors and sensitive issues tend to be under-reported.

This survey contains several sources of bias. Those groups least likely to have telephones may be under-represented in the sample. According to the 1990 Census of Population Housing, 2.6 percent of the occupied housing units in Pennsylvania do not have telephones (STF, Pennsylvania State Data Center). Although the percentage of households which do not have telephones is small, noncoverage of these can lead to biased estimates of behavioral risks because of under-representation of low-income persons. Noncoverage of unlisted numbers may also lead to biased estimates, but this bias may not be associated with any single subgroup. Approximately three out of four households have listed telephone numbers. Another source of bias is refusals, persons who are difficult to contact because of the hours they are at home, or those who do not speak English. If these under-represented groups differ from the survey respondents, the estimates will be biased.

**Table 3: DISPOSITION OF ALL TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN ADDITIONAL SAMPLE**

CODE	FINAL OUTCOME	1999		2001	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	Completed Interview	17	2.8	19	20.9
2	Refused Interview	155	25.8	9	10.5
3	Non-Working Number	116	19.3	12	13.9
4	No Answer (multiple times)	146	24.3	31	36.0
5	Business Telephone	13	2.2	0	0
6	No Eligible Respondent Available	0	0	8	9.3
7	Selected Respondent Unavailable	103	17.2	5	5.8
8	Incapable Respondent or Language Barrier	13	2.2	0	0
9	Terminated During Interview	5	0.8	1	1.2
10	Line Busy (multiple times)	32	5.3	2	2.3
<b>**TOTAL</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*\*This rather high number may be attributed to the interviewers coding non-black persons as ineligible.

**Table 4: Distribution of 1999 and 2001 Erie County BRFSS Survey Sample and 1990 Erie County Adult Population and 1999 Estimated Erie County Adult Population For Selected Characteristics**

	<u>1999 BRFSS Survey Sample</u>		<u>2001 BRFSS Survey Sample</u>		<u>1990 Population</u>		<u>1999 Population</u>		<u>2000 Population</u>	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL ADULTS AGE 18+	1228	100.0%	1226	100.0%	204112	100.0%	208335	100.0%	210532	100.0%
<b>+GENDER 18+</b>										
Male	608	49.5%	604	49.3%	96248	47.1%	99705	47.9%	100729	47.8%
Female	620	50.5%	622	50.7%	107887	52.9%	108630	52.1%	109803	52.2%
Totals	1228	100.0%	1226	100.0%	204135	100.0%	208335	100.0%	210532	100.0%
<b>+AGE</b>										
18-29	164	13.4%	181	14.9%	53253	26.1%	52085	25.0%	47278	22.5%
30-44	298	24.4%	361	29.7%	62040	30.4%	58064	27.9%	60654	28.8%
45-64	405	33.1%	459	37.8%	50817	24.9%	58708	28.2%	62344	29.6%
65+	355	29.1%	214	17.6%	38025	18.6%	39478	18.9%	40256	19.1%
Totals	1222	100.0%	1215	100.0%	204135	100.0%	208335	100.0%	210532	100.0%
<b>**EDUCATION AGE 18+</b>										
Less than High School	127	10.4%	107	8.8%	44361	21.7%				
High School	540	44.4%	521	42.8%	83362	40.9%				
Some College	313	25.7%	280	23.0%	45979	22.5%				
College	236	19.4%	309	25.4%	30268	14.8%				
Totals	1216	100.0%	1217	100.0%	203970	100.0%				
<b>**HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>										
<\$10,000	58	5.4%	33	3.3%	16948	16.7%				
\$10,000-\$19,000	229	21.3%	126	12.7%	20487	20.2%				
\$20,000-\$34,999	337	31.3%	349	35.2%	28464	28.0%				
\$35,000-\$49,999	235	21.9%	216	21.8%	19036	18.7%				
\$50,000+	216	20.1%	267	26.9%	16717	16.4%				
Totals	1075	100.0%	991	100.0%	101652	100.0%				
<b>**RACE/ETHNICITY AGE 18+</b>										
White, non-Hispanic	1134	92.4%	1130	92.9%	192501	94.3%			193164	91.7%
Black, non-Hispanic	63	5.1%	58	4.8%	8504	4.2%			10728	5.1%
Other, non-Hispanic	19	1.5%	10	0.8%	1255	0.6%			1889	0.9%
Hispanic, any race	11	0.9%	18	1.5%	1875	0.9%			3488	1.7%
Two or more races									1266	0.6%
Totals	1227	100.0%	1216	100.0%	204135	100.0%			210535	100.0%

NOTE: Percentages do not include unknown/refusals.

\*\*STF3 - 1990 Census of Population & Housing Data

+STF1 - 1990 Census of Population & Housing Data

NOTE: 1990 Census total will differ between Gender and Age and Education, Household Income and Race/Ethnicity due to using different population profiles from the U.S. Census Bureau.  
Health Care Cost Summit and Erie County Department of Health -1999 and 2001 Behavioral Health Risks of Erie County Adults - Page 49

# **APPENDIX B**

## **ADDITIONAL SAMPLING QUESTIONS**

ASK QUESTIONS ON THE COVER SHEET, THEN ASK THE FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS. IF THE PERSON IS BLACK, CONTINUE WITH THE SURVEY, BUT DO NOT ASK RACE QUESTIONS 11.2 AND 11.3 OF THE SURVEY. WE ARE ONLY LOOKING FOR BLACK RESPONDENTS.

1. Have you visited a health care facility in the past year?
2. Has any member of your family visited a health care facility in the past year?
3. What is your race?

### **IF ANYTHING OTHER THAN BLACK:**

**Thank you very much for your time and cooperation. Have a nice day/evening.**

**IF BLACK, continue with Q1.1 of the survey.**

**PLEASE ASK ALL BLACK RESPONDENTS THIS QUESTION LAST AND MARK YES OR NO ON LAST PAGE.**

Would you be interested in participating in a discussion group about health care issues concerning minorities?

## **APPENDIX C: 2001 ERIE COUNTY BEHAVIORAL RISK QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **SECTION 1: HEALTH STATUS**

1.1. Would you say that in general your health is:

- a. Excellent
- b. Very good
- c. Good
- d. Fair
- e. Poor
- Don't know/Not Sure
- Refused

1.2. Now, thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

- a. Number of days
- b. None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

1.3. Now, thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

- a. Number of days
- b. None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

### **SECTION 2: HEALTH CARE ACCESS**

2.1. Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

2.2. Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never

2.3. Was there a time during the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

2.4. About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

- a. Within the past year (1 to 12 months ago)
- b. Within the past 2 years (1 to 2 years ago)
- c. Within the past 5 years (2 to 5 years ago)
- d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

### **SECTION 3: HYPERTENSION AWARENESS**

3.1. About how long has it been since you last had your blood pressure taken by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional?

- a. Within the past 6 months
- b. Within the past year
- c. Within the past 2 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

3.2. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

### **SECTION 4: CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS**

4.1. About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

4.2. Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

### **SECTION 5: DIABETES**

5.1. Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

- a. Yes
- b. Yes, but female told only during pregnancy
- c. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

5.2. How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?

- Age in year
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

5.3. Are you now taking insulin?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Refused

5.4. Where did you receive diabetes education the last time?  
Was this in a doctor's office, as a patient in the hospital, from a diabetes outpatient education program sponsored by a hospital, or some other place?

- a. Doctor's office
- b. As an inpatient in hospital
- c. Hospital-sponsored outpatient education program
- d. Some other place
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

5.5. Do you have blood relatives who were diagnosed with diabetes after the age of 30?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **SECTION 6: EXERCISE**

6.1. During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

6.2. What type of physical activity or exercise did you spend the most time doing during the past month?

Activity [specify]:

Refused

6.3. How many times per week or per month did you take part in this activity?

- a. Times per week
- b. Times per month
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

6.4. And when you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?

Hours and minute

Don't know/Not sure

Refused

#### **SECTION 7: INJURY CONTROL**

7.1. How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never drive or ride in a car
- Refused

7.2. What is the age of the oldest child in your household under the age of 16?

- a. Age in years
- b. No children under age 16
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

7.3. How often does the child in your household use a car safety seat [for child under 5] when they ride in a car?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never rides in a car
- Refused

7.4. During the past year, how often has this child worn a bicycle helmet [for child 5 or older] when riding a bicycle?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never rides a bicycle
- Refused

#### **SECTION 8: TOBACCO USE**

8.1. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

8.2. How old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes regularly?

- a. Age in Years
- b. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

8.3. Do you smoke cigarettes now?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Refused

8.4. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke?

Number of cigarettes

Don't know/Not sure

Refused

8.5. During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for 1 day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **SECTION 9: ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

9.1. During the past month, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, wine coolers, or liquor?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused



9.2. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?

- a. Number of times
- b. None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

9.3. During the past month, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?

- a. Number of times
- b. None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

## **SECTION 10: DEMOGRAPHICS**

10.1. What is your age?

- Age in years
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

10.2. Which of the following would you say is your race?

- a. White
- b. Black
- c. Asian, Pacific Islander
- d. American Indian, Alaska Native
- e. Other, specify
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

10.3. Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

10.4. Are you:

- a. Married
- b. Divorced
- c. Widowed
- d. Separated
- e. Never been married
- f. A member of an unmarried couple
- Refused

10.5. How many children live in your household who are..

- a. less than 5 years old?
- b. 5 through 12 years old?
- c. 13 through 17 years old?

10.6. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

- a. Never attended school or only attended kindergarten
- b. Grades 1 through 8
- c. Grades 9 through 11
- d. Grade 12 or GED
- e. College 1 year to 3 years
- f. College 4 years or more
- Refused

10.7. Are you currently:

- a. Employed for wages
- b. Self-employed
- c. Out of work for more than 1 year
- d. Out of work for less than 1 year
- e. Homemaker
- f. Student
- g. Retired
- h. Unable to work
- Refused

10.8. Is your annual household income from all sources:

- a. Less than \$25,000
- b. Less than \$20,000
- c. Less than \$15,000
- d. Less than \$10,000
- e. Less than \$35,000
- f. Less than \$50,000
- g. Less than \$75,000
- h. \$75,000 or more
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

10.9. About how much do you weigh without shoes?

- Weight
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

10.10. About how tall are you without shoes?

- Round fractions down
- Height
- Feet/Inches
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

10.12. What borough, township or city do you live in?

- Write In Response
- Don't know/not sure
- Refused

10.13. Indicate sex of respondent.

- Male
- Female

## **SECTION 11: WOMEN'S HEALTH**

11.1. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. Have you ever had a mammogram?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

11.2. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

11.3. A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

11.4. How long has it been since your last breast exam?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

11.5. A Pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap smear?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

11.6. How long has it been since you had your last Pap smear?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

## **SECTION 12: IMMUNIZATION**

12.1. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

12.2. Where do you usually receive your flu shot?

- a. Private doctor, HMO
- b. Health Department
- c. Community health neighborhood clinic
- d. Clinic run by employer
- e. Other
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

12.3. Have you ever had a pneumonia vaccination? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

## **SECTION 13: COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING**

A digital rectal exam is when a doctor or other health professional inserts a finger in the rectum to check for cancer and other health problems.

13.1. When did you have your last digital rectal exam?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

13.2. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

14.4. When did you have your last blood stool test using a home kit?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

13.4. A sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy is when a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer and other health problems. Have you ever had this exam?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

13.5. When did you have your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 5 years
- d. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

## **SECTION 14: PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING**

A Prostate Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer.

14.1. Have you ever had a PSA test?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

14.2. How long has it been since you had your last PSA test?

- a. Within the past year
- b. Within the past 2 years
- c. Within the past 3 years
- d. Within the past 5 years
- e. 5 or more years ago
- Don't know/Not sure
- Never
- Refused

14.3. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

14.4. Has your father, brother, son, or grandfather ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that he had prostate cancer?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **SECTION 15: HIV/AIDS**

The next few questions are about the national health problem of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Please remember that your answers are strictly confidential and that you don't have to answer every question if you don't want to.

15.1. What are your chances of getting infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?

- a. High
- b. Medium
- c. Low
- d. None
- Not applicable
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

15.2. Have you ever had your blood tested for HIV?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

15.3. Due to what you know about HIV, have you changed your sexual behavior in the last 12 months?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **SECTION 16: SKIN CANCER**

The next questions are about what you do to protect your skin when you go outside.

16.1. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than one hour, how often do you use sunscreen or sunblock?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't stay out more than an hour
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

16.2. What is the Sun Protection Factor or SPF of the sunscreen you use most often?

- Number
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

16.3. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than an hour, how often do you stay in the shade?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

16.4. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than an hour, how often do you wear a wide-brimmed hat or any other hat that shades your face, ears, and neck from the sun?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

16.5. When you go outside on a sunny summer day for more than an hour, how often do you wear long-sleeved shirts?

- a. Always
- b. Nearly always
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **SECTION 17: TOBACCO USE PREVENTION**

17.1. In the past 30 days has anyone, including yourself, smoked cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside your home?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

17.2. While working at your job, are you indoors most of the time?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

17.3. (Ask only persons who are employed, excluding self-employed). Is there a written policy about smoking at your workplace?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

17.4. Which of the following best describes the policy about smoking at your workplace . . .

- a. Smoking is allowed in all areas
- b. Smoking is allowed only in rooms with separate ventilation systems
- c. Smoking is allowed only in designated areas
- d. Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside building
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

17.5. In the following locations, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?

- a. Restaurants
- b. Schools
- c. Day care centers
- d. Indoor work areas

#### **SECTION 18: SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE**

18.1 Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?

- a. Yes, chewing tobacco
- b. Yes, snuff
- c. Yes, both
- d. No, neither
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **SECTION 19: OTHER HEALTH ISSUES**

I would like to ask you about some everyday activities. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty doing the following activities? Please tell me for each activity whether you have no difficulty at all, some difficulty, or if you are unable to do the activity.

19.1. Do you have difficulty hearing? Can you hear most of the things people say (with a hearing aid if that is how you hear best)?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.2. At the present time, would you say your eyesight, with glasses or contact lenses if you wear them, is

- a. Excellent
- b. Good
- c. Fair
- d. Poor, or
- e. Very poor
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.3. Are you limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.4. Because of a health or physical problem, do you have any difficulty getting to places outside your home and not within walking distance without help? For example, travel alone on buses, taxis, or drive a car. Would you say that you have no difficulty, some difficulty, or you are unable to do it?

- a. No difficulty
- b. Some difficulty
- c. Not able to do it
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.5. Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons with your PERSONAL CARE needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.6. Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons in handling your ROUTINE needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.7. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure

19.8. At what age did you have your first heart attack?

- Age in years
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.9. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure

19.10. At what age did you have your first stroke?

- Age in years
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

19.11. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had congestive heart failure?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure

19.12. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had osteoporosis, sometime called thin or brittle bones?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure

19.13. Have you been treated with medication for osteoporosis?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure

19.14. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had arthritis?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure

19.15. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had emphysema?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure

19.16. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a thyroid disease?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure

#### **SECTION 20: ASHTMA AND HISTORY**

20.1. Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had asthma?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

20.2. Do you still have asthma?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure

20.3. How old were you when you were first told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?

- Age in years
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

20.4. Earlier you said there were (fill in number from Q10.5) children age 17 or younger living in your household. How many of these children have ever been diagnosed with asthma?

- a. Number of children
- b. None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

20.5. [Fill in (Does this child/How many of these children) from Q10.5 and Q20.4] still have asthma?

- a. Number of children
- b. None
- Age in years
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **SECTION 21: HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION**

21.1. Is there one particular clinic, health center, doctor's office, or other place that you usually go to if you are sick or need advice about your health?

- a. Yes
- b. More than one place
- c. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

21.2. What kind of place is it – a clinic, a health center, a hospital, a doctor's office, or some other place?

- a. A clinic
- b. A health center
- c. A hospital
- d. A hospital emergency room
- e. A doctor's office
- f. Some other kind of place

21.3. What is the main reason you do not have a usual source of medical care?

- a. Two or more usual places
- b. Have not needed a doctor
- c. Do not like/trust/believe in doctors
- d. Do not know where to go
- e. Previous doctor is not available/moved
- f. No insurance/cannot afford
- g. Speak a different language
- h. No place is available/close enough/convenient
- i. Other
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **SECTION 22: FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

These next questions are about the food you usually eat or drink. Please tell me how many servings you eat or drink for each one, for example, twice a day, three times a week and so forth. Remember, I am only interested in the foods you eat. Include all food you eat, both at home and away from home.

22.1. How many servings do you drink of fruit juices such as orange, grapefruit, or tomato?

- Per day
- Per week
- Per month
- Per year
- Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

22.2. Not counting juice, how many servings do you eat of fruit?

- Per day
- Per week
- Per month
- Per year
- Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

22.3. How many servings do you eat of green salad?

- Per day
- Per week
- Per month
- Per year
- Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

22.4. How many servings do you eat of potatoes, not including french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips?

- Per day
- Per week
- Per month
- Per year
- Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

22.5. How often do you eat carrots?

- Per day
- Per week
- Per month
- Per year
- Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

22.6. Not counting carrots, potatoes, or salad, how many servings of vegetables do you usually eat?

- Per day
- Per week
- Per month
- Per year
- Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

22.7. How many servings do you eat of milk or dairy foods that are made from milk, such as cheese, cottage cheese, ice cream, milk shakes, or yogurt?

- Per day
- Per week
- Per month
- Per year
- Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

22.8. How many servings do you eat of breads and other foods that are made from grains, such as cereals, spaghetti, pasta, rice or tortillas?

- Per day
- Per week
- Per month
- Per year
- Never
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **SECTION 23: WEIGHT CONTROL**

23.1. Are you now trying to lose weight?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

23.2. Are you now trying to maintain your current weight, that is, to keep from gaining weight?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

23.3. Are you eating fewer calories or less fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

- a. Yes, fewer calories
- Yes less fat
- Yes, fewer calories and less fat
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

23.4. Are you using physical activity or exercise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

23.5. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional given you advice about your weight?

- a. Yes, lose weight
- Yes, gain weight
- Yes, maintain current weight
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **SECTION 24: VITAMIN USE**

24.1. Do you currently take any vitamin pills or supplements?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

#### **CLOSING STATEMENT**

That's my last question. Everyone's answers will be combined to give us information about the health practices of people in Erie County. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.